January 5, 1758. NUMB. 1515.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Friday laſt a Veſſel arrived at New-York from London in nine Weeks Paſſage; and by ſome Papers brought from her by the Saturday's Poſt we have the following Advices, viz.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army, at Grunberg, in Sileſia, September 26.

OUR Army has this Day moved forward within Cannon Shot of the Army of the Prince of Bevern. The Pruſſians had furniſhed the Village of Parchwitz with Artillery, and alſo placed there a large Body of Infantry; ſo that a Cannonading enſued, which continued very briſkly on both Sides for upwards of three Hours. The Enemy's Troops poſted before Parchwitz ſuffered much from the Fire of our Artillery; and we have alſo ſuſtained ſome Loſs, but it does not exceed the Number of 200 Men in Killed and Wounded. By the Situation the two Armies are in, a Battle ſeems inevitable, unleſs the Prince of Bevern ſhould retire towards Glogau; in which Caſe he muſt abandon Breſlau. The Motion that our Army is to make To-morrow will probably bring on a deciſive Blow.

Guben, in Luſatia, Sept. 29. It is juſt now reported that the Auſtrians arrived the day before yeſterday before Breſlau, that they had ſummoned the town to ſurrender, and were treating upon that ſubject. We have the ſame news from Sorau, from whence we learn likewiſe, that the Bavarian troops have entered Sileſia, and are arrived at Landſhut.

Berlin, October 4. According to the laſt letters from the king's army, his majeſty, after having waited in vain fifteen days in the neighbourhood of Erfurth for the army of the Empire, and that of France, and not judging it proper to attack two armies of ſuch ſuperior force in their entrenchments, has marched towards Naumbourg, and, on the 2d inſtant, fixed his head quarters at Buttelſtadt. The Ruſſian army ſtill continues to file off by Tilſit towards the frontiers. The corps, under the command of general Fermor, had paſſed the Memel on the 26th of September, and the reſt of the columns were preparing to paſs it on four bridges. All the reſt of Pruſſia is entirely evacuated. Our army has found 12000 buſhels of meal at Gumbinnen. According to the letters of the 30th of September, the Ruſſians have entirely paſſed the Memel. They abandoned Tilſit on the 27th, and our army entered it on the 29th. The fort of Penamunde, in Pomerania, ſurrendered to the Swedes on the 23d of September, after having defended itſelf for nine days. The garriſon, conſiſting of 171 men of the militia, were made priſoners of war. There has been a briſk cannonade between the two armies in Sileſia, on the 26th, near the village of Parchwitz. Our loſs thereby amounts to 100 men, that of the enemy is conſiderably more.

Berlin October 5. The baron de Nolken, the Secretary which the Swediſh ambaſſador left here, not chuſing to leave us, although he had received an intimation from the miniſtry, that the king could not permit a Perſon belonging to a power at open war with him, to remain in his capital, it has been thought proper to conduct him to the frontiers under the eſcort of an officer, who was charged to treat him with politeneſs.

Lunenbourg, October 6. We have a report juſt ſpread, that prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, on the firſt advice that the French were arrived at Halberſtadt, had retired towards Magdebourg, and thrown himſelf into that Place, with the corps under his command.

Leipſtadt, October 4. By letters received this morning from the army of marſhal Richelieu, it appears that his deſign is to finiſh the campaign by the ſiege of Magdebourg; and that however ſtrong and well provided that place may be, he expects to become maſter of it.

Leipſtadt, October 7. The king of Pruſſia is gone with his army on the ſide of the Elbe; the prince de Soubize, and the prince of Saxe-Hilbourghauſen, are returned, with the troops of France, and thoſe of the Empire, to Gotha, Erfurth, and Weimar; and the van guard of marſhal Richelieu's army arrived the ſecond of this month upon the frontier of Thuringia. We learn, that the deſertion has been ſo conſiderable in the army of the Empire, that within the ſpace of three months upwards of 4000 men have gone off, and the greateſt part of them entered into the Pruſſian Service.

Bruſſels, October 9. By ſeveral private Letters from Sileſia we are informed, that the army under duke Charles of Lorrain, after having taken Lignitz, had marched towards Breſlau, and that that of the Pruſſians, commanded by the prince of Bevern, had retired towards Glogau, in order to draw near the Oder, and prevent the enemy from cutting off his communication with Brandenbourg.

Utrecht, October 3. The letters received by the poſt from Germany this day, ſay, that the king of Pruſſia was expected back in Saxony with his army, and that his intention ſeemed to be to aſſemble his principal force in that country.

Dreſden, October 3. The princeſs of which the princeſs-royal was delivered on the 26th ult. is chriſtened by the name of Maria-Amelia Anna-Joſephina Antoniotta, having the king of Spain for godfather, and the queen of France and the grand princeſs of Ruſſia for godmothers.

Naples, September 16. The late earthquake at Syracuſe, by which 20,000 perſons were ſaid to have periſhed, has cauſed no other damage than to ſhake down ſome old houſes, nor have any inhabitants been deſtroyed.

Edinburgh, October 6. On Friday capt. Fowler, of the Betty, of and for Fraſerſburgh, juſt arrived from Bergen with wood, came to the cuſtom-houſe, and reported, that there was at Bergen a large French ſnow privateer, the Comteſſe de la Sieur, of Dunkirk, Charles Francis Robert, commander, mounting 20 guns, twelve pounders, on one deck, and men in proportion, who had taken and brought into Bergen two Whitehaven veſſels from Riga, and one Newcaſtle ſhip, bound for Cheſter. And that at the ſame time two French Weſt-indiamen from St. Domingo, came to Bergen, and unloaded their cargoes of indigo, ſugar, cotton, cochineal, &c. There were on board one of theſe ſhips 50 Spaniards, whom the French conſul obliged to enter on board the ſaid privateer, which, it was ſaid, deſigns to cruize between Croſsford and the Naes of Norway, to intercept our Eaſt country trade.

Plymouth, October 7. The account we have here is, that captain Lockhart hath taken a privateer, and carried her into Falmouth.

Portſmouth, October 12. The artificers have begun to work two tides again.

Tueſday 80 marines were draughted out, and ſent on board the Prince George.

His Majeſty's ſhips remaining at Spithead, are the Royal George, Royal Ann, Royal William, Barfleur, Neptune, Namure, Magnanime, Princeſs Amelia, Dublin, Alcide, Jaſon, Thetis, Pembroke, Firedrake and Infernal Bombs, Poſtilion, Cormorant, Pluto, Porcupine, and Lizard Sloops.

From LLOYD's *LIST.*

Sept. 23. The Brothers, Andrews, from Virginia for Air, is taken off the banks of Newfoundland by a French privateer.

Sept. 27. Two privateers belonging to Cork, viz. the Anſon, Stroude, and the Peter and Paul, Songſter, are taken by the French, and carried into Rochelle.

Oct. 4. Capt. Stirling, of the Saltaſh ſloop of war, who is arrived at Portſmouth from the Leeward Iſlands, ſpoke with the Coutts, King, from Clyde for Virginia, the 25th ult. to the weſtward of the banks of Newfoundland, all well.

Oct. 7. The Lyme privateer, of Weymouth, capt. Bailleul, of 10 guns, and 60 men, overſet in the bay, and only the captain and another were ſaved by the Cumberland privateer, of Guernſey, capt. Le Merſurier.

Oct. 11. The Expedition packet, Barton, from London for the Eaſt-Indies, is carried into Vigo, by the Providence privateer of Bayonne, who had alſo taken three other Engliſh prizes.

The Adventure, Pollard, from Falmouth for the Streights, and a veſſel from St. Ubes, Cordex, maſter, are alſo carried into Vigo.

LONDON.

October 11. The Patriot, Dixon, from Virginia, is arrived at Briſtol.

We hear that admiral Broderick was employed to take the ſoundings for the large ſhips to cover the debarkation of the land forces in the late expedition: That it was reſolved they ſhould land by moon-light: That when the admiral had got every thing ready for landing them accordingly, he received a meſſage from the general, acquainting him, that he did not think it proper to land till next morning: That when morning came, the general ſent him notice, that a council of war, conſiſting of land officers, had reſolved not to land at all: Upon which the admiral wrote to the general, to know whether he had any further ſervice for his majeſty's fleet; if not, he would ſail for England next day. The very ſtrong reaſons by which the general's council of war were determined, we have not yet learnt. It is ſaid, that two French priſoners gave information, that the ditch round Rochefort, which was ſuppoſed to be a dry ditch, was filled to the brim with water; and that the garriſon could lay the country five miles round under water.

October 13. The Good Intent, Drummond, from New-York, is arrived at Amſterdam.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

October 15. According to advices from the Eaſt-Indies, the French were preparing to attack fort St. George, which they will find a tougher piece of work than it was when they took it in the laſt war.---While they were in poſſeſſion of it, they levelled ſeveral rows of buildings that ſtood cloſe by the fort; whereby they did us a good piece of ſervice, which our India company did not dare to do, tho' every military man had judged it long neceſſary.

The preſs for ſeamen continues as briſk as ever, none being excuſed who are capable of ſervice.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in France to his correſpondent in London, dated Oct. 15.

"Since my laſt our letters from Rochefort, of the 28th paſt, adviſe, that the Engliſh had then made no attempts of landing on the continent, nor is it now thought they will, as they have let ſlip the moſt favourable opportunity they could have wiſhed for: But the number of troops now aſſembled, make the people's minds quite eaſy. It would appear here a fatality attending your expeditions. People here really bluſh for them."

The propoſitions of peace ſpoken of about town with great confidence, are, that reparation ſhall be made to the French nation for all captures taken by the Engliſh before the formal declaration of war, together with all expences and charges accruing thereupon; That the Engliſh ſhall not, for a certain number of years, hereafter to be mentioned, give any lett or hindrance to ſuch troops of the French nation as may be on the iſland of Corſica: That all the moveable valuables acquired in Germany ſhall be unaccounted for: Theſe articles being agreed upon, Minorca is to be reſtored, but under certain limitations.

The St. Alban man of war has taken a French merchant ſhip in the Mediterranean, worth upwards of 25,000 l. This merits confirmation.

The idle report that our fleet and forces returned ſo unexpected from the intended expedition, in conſequence of an expreſs ſent to recal them, purſuant to a ſecret article in the late convention, gained ſo much credit, that at the grand ſeminary of corruption, a perſon offered to lay an hundred guineas of it, and none of the company would take the bett. But we can aſſure the publick, that the expreſs ſent to the fleet contained a freſh account received from abroad of the defenceleſs ſtate of Rochefort and Rochelle. This account was diſpatched away in order to inſpire the fleet and army with that confidence which the proſpect of certain ſucceſs will give even to cowards.

By a private letter from the Hague we are informed, that the foreign ambaſſadors at Paris wrote to their friends in Holland, that the court and miniſtry of France were thrown into the greateſt conſternation, on receiving an account of the taking the iſle of Aix: For, having bent all their endeavours to provide for the ſecurity of Breſt, they had left the part of the coaſt where Rochefort is ſituate almoſt defenceleſs, the regular troops left to guard it conſiſting only of five battalions. They concluded that we muſt ſucceed in the ſcheme, which they ſuppoſed us to have laid, of deſtroying all the ſhipping and magazines of Rochefort, before they could ſend freſh forces to its relief, the country being ſo bare of troops, that they were forced to order thither the Gendarmerie, and two regiments of the Swiſs guards from Paris, whoſe march muſt have taken up at leaſt fifteen days, the diſtance from Paris to Rochefort being an hundred and two leagues.

The French, to obtain the ſecret of our late expedition, actually ordered a perſon in publick character, in Holland, 500,000 l. Sterling.

What ſeems to increaſe the perplexity of the publick in accounting for the diſappointment of their expectations from the late important expedition, is to find among the number of officers employed in it the following Gentlemen.

Sir John Mordaunt, member of parliament for Cockermouth, in Cumberland, knight of the Bath, colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, governor of Sheerneſs, one of the equerries to the king, and lieutenant-general ever ſince May 1, 1754.

Hon. H. Seymour Conway, member of parliament for St. Mawes in Cornwall; and colonel of the 4th regiment of light horſe, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment; who was made a major general Jan. 30, 1756.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, member of parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, a groom of the bedchamber to the king, and a major-general.

It is the opinion of many, that the ſcheme we lately offered for recruiting our army with common men from the deſerters on the continent, ſhould extend to colonels, major-generals, lieutenant-generals, and generals, of which, by ſome late tranſactions, the publick are convinced, we ſtand in great need.----Had the late great marſhal Saxe's offer of his ſervice to this court been accepted, inſtead of being rejected (which induced him ever after to ſtudy all methods to make us repent of it, as prince Eugene did with regard to France) we ſhould very likely have, at all times, out of our liſt of ninety generals, found one, two, three or more, who would have thought it their duty, when called upon by their king and country, to face the greateſt danger.

Extract of a letter from a perſon on board the Delawar Eaſt-Indiaman to his Brother at Newcaſtle, dated at St. Helena, July 20, 1757.

"After a long and tedious paſſage, we arrived at this iſland the 29th of June laſt, in company with four other Indiamen, viz. Stormont, Harcourt, Griffin, and Oxford; but hearing of a hot war at home, and of convoy coming from England, we were detained longer than uſual. The convoy which arrived here the 10th inſtant, is the Colcheſter, Captain O'Bryan, but having ſeveral of his men ſick, we are obliged to wait till they recover.

"When we arrived at Madraſs, we immediately took in our cargo for London, and were in daily expectation of ſailing for England, when a packet arrived from Bengal, to acquaint the governor that the Nabob had taken a place belonging to the Engliſh. As ſoon as this news was received, we were obliged to unload our ſhip again, and take in 320 ſoldiers to reinforce the garriſon at Bengal. After we arrived in that river, we received the diſagreeable news of its being alſo taken by the Nabob. This advice made us almoſt afraid to enter any further; but after a little time we recovered our ſpirits, and unmoored, and brought to at a place called Culſew, in which place were upwards of 2000 men belonging to the Nabob; but as ſoon as we appeared, they all fled farther into the country. The poor natives of this place, after the enemy had fled, came on board, and offered to ſupply us with any thing that lay in their power, being afraid we ſhould take all their effects from them. Here we ſent a meſſenger to the enemy, to know if they would deliver us the places again, threatning to put all to death that were found therein belonging to the Nabob; to which we received for anſwer, we ſhould not have the places without we obtained them by force. From this place we unmoored, and ſailed about 20 miles nearer the grand army of the Nabob, to a fort called Fulta, belonging to the Dutch. In a ſhort time after we arrived here, the weather became ſo exceſſive hot, that we buried about 35 of our ſeamen; and out of the 320 ſoldiers we took from Madraſs, near 300 of them likewiſe died; ſo that the climate was more fatal in India than the enemy. This put ſuch a great

daunt

daunt upon us, that we were every moment expecting to be taken by the enemy, having hardly any that could do duty on board, except a few Dutch, and ſome of the natives. At this place we lay near ſix months, when we were relieved by admiral Watſon, with five ſail of men of war, and about two thouſand ſoldiers: The admiral was very much ſurprized to ſee us in ſuch a diſtreſſed condition, and likewiſe how we kept the river ſo long without being taken by the enemy. He ordered us to lay by, until he retook all our places again, which he did, after many were cut off on both ſides; but by moderate computation they loſt near fifty for one. We alſo took from them four places on the river of Bengal: And the Nabob, in order to make peace with us, gave us more land in the kingdom of Bengal than ever we had before, paid all the charges we were at in ſending over forces, &c. and likewiſe made good what he had deſtroyed belonging to our Eaſt-India company. After all was agreed on betwixt the Nabob and us, he acquainted the admiral that it was by the inſtigation of the French he took up arms againſt the Engliſh.

"When we ſet ſail from Bengal, the admiral was juſt going againſt the French ſettlements in India, but what ſucceſs he had we did not learn till fifteen days after we arrived at this iſland, when arrived the King-fiſher ſloop, having been ſent home by admiral Watſon with a packet relating to the victory he obtained over the French, &c. the particulars of which I need not communicate to you, as they will, before you receive this, be made publick. We have had the misfortune of burying our captain and five ſeamen ſince we left Bengal. Captain O Bryan is very kind to us, having ſupplied us with every thing that we wanted, and is likewiſe going to let us have ten or twelve men out of his own ſhip to aſſiſt to work our ſhip home. We expect to ſail from this iſland the firſt of Auguſt; and are not afraid of meeting the French, being a pretty warm fleet."

A French privateer, of two guns, ſix ſwivels, and 24 men, is taken by the Wolf ſloop and Flamborough's Prize; who have alſo retaken the Pennington, Sweetapple, from London for Plymouth, which the above privateer had taken, and brought them into the Downs.

The rumour, that diſpatches ſent by the Viper ſloop, in conſequence of the Hanover convention, brought back the fleet and forces from the coaſt of France, ſmells ſtrong of that kind of falſhood which will always ſtink in the noſtrils of every Briton who wiſhes well to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and the quiet of his native country. To what we have mentioned in the former part of our paper we ſhall only add, that this ſloop did not join the fleet till it was on its return to England.

Pay well, and hang well, is the old receipt for making a good ſoldier. The people of England provide more of the firſt ingredient, than any nation in Europe; and it is reported that they will apply to parliament for an act to oblige the court of King's Bench, and a jury of twelve, to furniſh the other ingredient, that we may be ſecure againſt ſophiſtication, and have the old medicine truly prepared.

KINGSTON, *in Jamaica, October* 15.

Tueſday arrived at Port-Royal, from a cruize, his Majeſty's ſhips Aſſiſtance and Lynn, and brought in with them a French privateer ſloop, carrying 8 carriage and 10 ſwivel guns, and had 85 men on board at her capture; alſo a French brigantine, of about 90 tons burthen, bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, loaded with ſugar, rum, coffee, with about 7 tons of indico; ſhe had alſo a pair of double fortified cannon, 6 pounders, lately belonging to a French privateer brig, capt. Noe, from Porto Prince, and who lately took the captains Smith and Connel, commanders of privateers from this iſland, but blew up on endeavouring to eſcape being boarded by the above men of war, by which accident only 30 men were ſaved out of her whole company, being 180.

Thurſday arrived a French flag of truce from the Miſſiſippi, who brought 50 priſoners, belonging to ſundry merchant veſſels, &c. moſt of which were landed at Montego-Bay.

October 22. By a French flag of truce from the Miſſiſippi, we have the following liſt of prizes carried in there.

Ship Ann, Curtis, from Jamaica to London; ſloop Ranger, Stevenſon, from the Bay to New-York; brig Swallow, Young, belonging to Boſton, from the Bay to Holland; ſloop William, Bull, of Rhode-Iſland, from Jamaica to Georgia; ſhip Lancaſter, Auſtin of Barbados, from the Bay to London.

By a flag of truce from Porto Prince, Capt. Curtin, we learn that the Littlejohn, capt. Ayres, from Briſtol and Cork, loaded with beef, butter, and dry goods, and bound for this iſland, was taken the 5th of September laſt off Cuba, by a French ſchooner privateer, of 8 carriage and 10 ſwivel guns, and 50 men; capt. Ayres came down in the flag of truce. There ſailed about 15 days before the above, the brig Elizabeth, capt. Grace, bound alſo for Jamaica, which 'tis feared has been likewiſe taken by the French. The ſame evening the flag of truce left Porto Prince, a ſchooner, belonging to Connecticut, was brought in there.

Thurſday evening came into Port-Royal harbour, his Majeſty's ſloop of war Port-Antonio, Samuel Uſher, Eſq; commander, and brought in with them a French prize ſhip, called Pallas, Monſ. Vence, captain; ſhe is a letter of marque, carries 16 cannon, 9 pounders, and 84 men; ſhe came from Marſeilles, but laſt from Calais, and is loaded with ſoap, wine, oil, and ſundry dry goods, is about 400 tons burthen, and eſteemed a very valuable prize, computed by the French at above two millions of livres; ſhe had been chaſed for 5 days by ſeveral of our privateers, but the captain maintained a running fight, till he fell in with our fleet off Monto-Chriſto, and then immediately ſtruck to his Majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; commander.

We hear that the French now on Hiſpaniola are in the greateſt diſtreſs; that the yellow fever rages violently among them, which, together with their want of proviſions, ſweeps off multitudes; that the whole iſland is ſurrounded with Engliſh privateers; and that by the vigilance of commodore Forreſt's continually cruizing with the fleet off and on Monto-Chriſto, no veſſel can poſſibly get into the Cape, nor can any dare to ſtir out, although there are upwards of 100 ſail of merchant veſſels ready for the ſea in that harbour, ſo that we hope ſoon to hear of ſome important blow being ſtruck in that quarter, as it is deemed almoſt impoſſible for the French fleet to ſtay much longer in there, without attempting their paſſage to Europe; in which caſe we doubt not, but the greateſt part of them will fall into the hands of our ſquadron cruizing there.

Same evening came to Kingſton the ſloop Nancy, capt. Hugh Stewart, who was taken the 14th inſtant off Port-antonio, by a French privateer brig, mounting 14 carriage and 20 ſwivel guns, with 140 men; when after detaining the ſloop four days, capt. Stewart ranſomed her for 500 piſtoles.

Yeſterday morning arrived from a cruize at Port-Royal His Majeſty's ſloop Storke, -----Carteret, Eſq; commander, and brought in with him a large prize ſloop, deeply laden with Rum, Sugar and Coffee.

October 29. His majeſty's ſhip the Auguſta, commanded by Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; the Dreadnought, by Morris Suckling, Eſq; and the Edinburgh, by William Langdon, Eſq; being out on a cruize to protect our ſhipping from falling into the hands of the French privateers, who ſwarm about the iſlands out of number; the commanding officer, capt. Forreſt, having had information that a large fleet of loaded merchantmen, under the convoy of four ſhips of the line, and three frigates, viz. L'Intrepide, of 74 guns, Monſ. De St. Kurzim; Le Sceptre, 74; L'Opiniatre, 64; the Greenwich, 54; L'Outarde frigate, 44; Le Savage, and La Licence, of 36 guns each, were at Cape-Francois in readineſs to ſail, after looking into the Cape, and making himſelf ſure that the above account was true, immediately gave admiral Coates notice of their ſituation and number, by a ſmall tender called the Flying Fiſh, belonging to the Emilia privateer, the ſole property of Auguſtine Merida, Eſq; who had been out to carry proviſions to the Emilia, and was returning to Jamaica, not being able to meet with her; capt. Forreſt ordered the maſter of the tender to make all poſſible haſte to Port-Royal, to deliver his letter to the admiral, which the maſter of the ſloop did, and happily arrived ſafe with the news, and alſo that the little ſquadron were reſolved to block up the Cape till the admiral could ſend a reinforcement to them; after this capt. Forreſt, having an opportunity to write again, apprehenſive that the Flying Fiſh might fall into the hands of a French privateer, wrote a ſecond letter by a ſloop, which either through the perfidy or neglect of the maſter, was not thrown overboard when the ſloop fell into the hands of the French; therefore they, *i. e.* the French, ſoon got information of capt. Forreſt's intention, and it was near three weeks after the arrival of the Flying Fiſh, before the ſhips were got ready to go to their aſſiſtance; at laſt, about the 12th inſtant, the Princeſs Mary, and Lively went out, and at the ſame time a ſmall fleet of merchantmen, and the pacquet; we are not informed how far they had directions to convoy the fleet and pacquet, but they never joined the ſquadron as expected, by which means their vigilant look-out and gallant intention was in a great meaſure fruſtrated; for on the 22d inſt. about 7 in the morning, the Dreadnought, being the headmoſt ſhip in ſhore, made the ſignal for ſeeing the fleet coming out of the Cape, upon which the Auguſta and Edinburgh crowded all the ſail they could, to come near enough to diſcover their ſtrength; about 8 a clock they could plainly diſtinguiſh ſeven large ſhips, a ſchooner and a pilot-boat, they then tacked to bring their ſhips in a proper poſition to keep the weather gage of the enemy; this being done, the commanding officer made a ſignal for the other two captains to come on board, which they immediately did----it were to be wiſhed that all our councils of war would take no more time in their deliberations than did theſe worthy gentlemen;---the queſtion was not, what ſuperior ſtrength the enemy had, or how unequal the combat; all that we can learn of this council of war in miniature is, that the commanding officer ſaid to the other two gentlemen, You ſee the force of the enemy, is it your reſolution to fight them, or not? Upon which they both reſolutely anſwered it was; here the council of war ended, having laſted about 30 ſeconds; capt. Forreſt wiſhed them a good morning, and deſired them to make all poſſible haſte on board, and giving orders for a royal ſalute, it being the day of his majeſty's coronation, immediately threw out the ſignal for the line, one ſhip ahead of the other, as near as poſſible, the Dreadnought to lead; which being formed with the greateſt expedition, they made all the ſail they could venture to make, preſerving the weather gage; at this time the enemy crowded all the ſail they could, and ſtood towards our ſhips, which were meeting them with their reefed topſails: but the French perceiving our ſhips haul up their foreſails, they tacked, and ſtood for the land; which greatly ſurprized capt. Forreſt, who immediately threw out a ſignal to tack, and ſtand after them, which the enemy obſerving, they immediately formed themſelves into a line, waiting for our little ſquadron; which was of very great advantage to the enemy, for they were ſo properly prepared, they gave our people a moſt furious reception, by which the ſhips received more damage than they did during the whole time of the action, though it laſted two hours and a half, having begun about 3 a clock in the afternoon. The French began firing at a great diſtance, which our ſhips returned with equal ſpirit, as ſoon as they came near enough for proper ſervice; in ſhort, the engagement was as furious as it was poſſible; never was there an action more unequal, or more warmly diſputed; 'tis ſaid the Dreadnought in the heat of the action was ſome conſiderable time between two fires, but ſuſtained it with infinite bravery, till the Edinburgh run in to her aſſiſtance; never did man behave with more undaunted courage and prudence than the commander in chief.---We believe it will not be ſaid of theſe three gallant gentlemen, as M. de Faucault ſaid of a captain of a man of war, who ſome time ago fell an eaſy victim into their hands, being aſked if the Engliſh captain behaved gallantly; replied, that the captain was a prudent man, and took great care of the king of England's ſubjects.---The French commodore was at laſt ſo diſabled, as to be obliged to be towed off by one of the light frigates, after a moſt gallant behaviour; in the mean time the reſt of the French fleet continued the engagement as briſkly as poſſible, to give their commodore time to get off; as ſoon as they ſaw her out of danger, finding themſelves in a moſt ſhattered condition, and night coming on, they made all the ſail they could from our ſhips, which were all three perfect wrecks, under no ſort of command, having all their maſts, ſails and rigging ſo diſabled, as made it impoſſible to give them chace. The commander in chief of this little gallant ſquadron did all that was poſſible to put the ſhips in a condition to return, for it was impracticable for them to keep the ſeas; and in that tattered condition they arrived ſafe here on the 25th inſtant. It was obſervable, that never anxiety equalled that of the ſeamen, till they knew the determination of their officers, which, when they heard, they were ready to run mad with joy, huzzaing and throwing up their hats and wigs in the air like people inſpired; and throughout the whole action behaved accordingly.

There is ſo much glory and gallantry in this action it ſpeaks for itſelf; but as the conduct of theſe gentlemen can never be too much praiſed and admired, we make no doubt but they will meet with a reward from their king and country ſuitable to their merit: But let what will happen, theſe gallant officers will carry to their graves the glory of having attempted an action that has not been equalled this war, or ſurpaſſed in any that we have read of.

The Auguſta had 27 men wounded, and 9 killed, beſides Mr. Farmer, firſt lieutenant, a gentleman whoſe conduct and courage renders him univerſally regretted; her main-top-gallant-maſt was ſhot away the firſt fire, great damage done to her rigging and hull, and her main-maſt diſabled.

The Edinburgh has alſo ſuffered greatly in her rigging, &c. and had 6 men killed, and 32 wounded.

The Dreadnought is alſo in a very bad condition, having 12 men killed, and 20 wounded, her fore-top-maſt ſhot away to the cap, her running rigging and ſtays all ſhot away, and ſeveral ſhot betwixt wind and water.

State of the Britiſh and French ſhips.

French.			English.		
Ships	Guns	Men.	Ships	Guns	Men.
1	74	800	1	70	550
1	74	800	1	60	450
1	64	700	1	60	450
1	54	550	----	------	------
1	44	350	3	190	1450
1	36	300			
1	24	300	Odds 4	180	2350
----	-----	------	----	------	------
7	370	3800	7	370	3800

The number of killed (including thoſe who have died ſince the action of their wounds) is 40, and 78 wounded.

There are now cruizing off Cape Francois, upwards of 30 Engliſh privateers, in wait for the French merchantmen.

November 19 Thurſday laſt was ſent in by the Amelia privateer, James Grant commander, a French ſchooner, loaded with upwards of 70 hogſheads of fine ſugar.

Laſt Sunday came to Kingſton Capt. Lewis Edwards, commander of the brigantine Rebecca, from Carthagena, and bound to Philadelphia, who was taken by a French privateer ſloop, of 10 carriage and 30 ſwivel guns, and 80 men, about 12 leagues to the ſouthward of this iſland, on the eighth inſtant, after an engagement of three quarters of an hour; but it being calm, the privateer rowed along ſide, and perceiving their weakneſs, immediately prepared for boarding, on which the Rebecca ſtruck. The French behaved with great civility to the captain, but ſtripped the whole brig's company, ſcarce giving each a rag to cover their nakedneſs. The French captain ordered the veſſel to Porto Prince, and continued his courſe to the eaſt end of the iſland, to finiſh his cruize.

On Wedneſday arrived at Port-Royal the privateer ſloop Prince Edward, capt. Hicky, of 8 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, with 52 men, belonging to New-York, and brought in with him a Dutch ſhip, called the Ann and Eliſabeth, laden chiefly with proviſions, gunpowder, and other contraband goods, bound from Rotterdam to Leoganne, which he took the ſecond inſtant, off Porto-Rico.

Thurſday laſt, by Order of his honour Admiral Coates, the Port-Royal ſloop of war, commanded by the hon. Frederick Maitland, Eſq; was equipped for the ſea with all expedition, a parcel of picked ſeamen being ſent from the Marlborough for that purpoſe, when after infinite fatigue (they working all night on this occaſion) he failed yeſterday morning in chace of two French privateers, who are ſaid to be cruizing a few leagues to the ſouthward of Port-Royal.

The ſame Day came to Kingſton captain Thomas Roſs, maſter of the ſloop Endeavour, bound from the Grand Caimanoes to this port, laden with mahogony, &c. who on the ſeventh inſtant met with a French privateer off Point Pedro, mounting 10 carriage, and 30 ſwivel guns, with 80 men, called the St. Joſeph, Joſeph Durand commander, belonging to Porto-Prince; when, after a running fight of two hours and a half, it being ſmall Winds, the privateer rowed along ſide, and boarding him, obliged him to ſtrike. Capt. Roſs ſays, that had capt. Chalmers, then within gun-ſhot, but afforded him the ſmalleſt Aſſiſtance, the privateer would have gone away, the French captain taking his veſſel to be an Engliſh frigate.

The above privateer had alſo taken the ſame morning a long boat belonging to capt. Chalmers, with his ſteward and 9 ſeamen on board; which they afterwards manned, and took the ſloop Rover, capt. Matthew Cox, belonging to Kingſton; but finding the ſloop not worth carrying away, plundered her of all they could find, and gave her back again to captain Cox.

Capt. Roſs further ſays, that about two months ago the above privateer landed 40 men on the Grand Caimanoes, who, after breaking open the ſtores, and ſeizing about 600 l. worth of merchandize, belonging to Mr. William Thompſon of that place, they then proceeded to his dwelling-houſe, which they plundered, carried off two Negroe women, and ſhot a third. They alſo robbed lieutenant Mackay of all his clothes and effects.

November 26. Sunday laſt arrived here capt. Cunningham in a flag of truce from Cape Francois, by whom we have the following account.

State and condition of the French ſquadron, that ſailed from Cape Francois in the night, between the 20th and 21ſt of October, to drive three Engliſh men of war from their coaſt, that had continued cruizing in ſight of the Cape, by which it was blocked up for ſeven weeks together, ſo that no French veſſels could either go in or come out.

Line of battle. Intrepid, M. de Kerfin, in the van of the line of battle; her mizen-maſt and main-top-maſt was ſo much wounded by ſhot, that they were both changed; he was thrice ſet on fire by his own powder, and ſo much damaged in his rigging and ſails, that he could not work his ſhip till other ſails were bent, and his rigging put in order.

Opiniatre, M. de Molean, the third ſhip in the line, as the Sceptre leaving it, ſhe took her place; diſmaſted; nothing ſtanding but the ſtump of her mizen-maſt, and was towed in by one of the frigates; her hull was alſo much damaged.

Greenwich, M. Faucault, the ſecond in the line; her yards and maſts much damaged, obliged to get her fore-maſt on ſhore, and fore and main yards alſo, her hull very much damaged, ſhe receiving from 20 to 30 ſhot between wind and Water.

Sceptre, M. Clavau, ſo much damaged, that ſhe was o-

liged to quit the line after the Edinburgh's second broadside.

There is no account of what damage the frigates received.

These ships were all richly loaded with the returns of the India ship's cargoe, computed at 8 millions of French livres, besides a great quantity of effects on their own account, the pillage of M. Kersin on the coast of Guiney. There were also on board many passengers and volunteers on their passage home.

The shattered and deplorable condition in which they returned into the Cape the next day after the engagement, is hardly to be described, having had about 500 men killed and wounded; among the last M. Kersin, commodore, was much hurt, M. de Molean dangerously wounded, and his second captain's calf of his leg shot away; several officers of distinction wounded; the major of the squadron killed, and several other officers.

M. Delbrook, a gentleman we believe very well remembered, for the extraordinary favour and countenance he received from all the great People in this island, acted on board the Greenwich as a volunteer lieutenant, by virtue of a warrant, and offered his service to the commodore to go out and reconnoitre the force of our fleet, which he accepted, disguised in a little schooner, pretending to barter ground provisions for salt, had the good fortune to be shot right in two by a grape shot.

Their damage was repaired with all possible diligence, the crews and carpenters of all the merchant ships were continually employed night and day in assisting them, and very fortunately the India ship's masts, yards, &c. suited the Opiniatre, and in every thing else they did as well as their circumstances could permit, to make all possible dispatch to get to sea with the king's ships and merchantmen, striving to get clear of the island before any of our English men of war should be sent up to them, whose courage, bravery and gallantry, they had too lately experienced, to desire any more of their visits; and notwithstanding the natural vanity and gasconading of these people, the force of truth obliges them to confess, they never remember to be so roughly handled by three ships against seven, and are as lavish in the praises of these three gallant commanders, as though the glory were their own.

On the 13th instant the fleet, consisting of about 40 sail of merchant ships, all richly laden with white sugar, indigo and coffee, sailed for Old France, under convoy of the forementioned men of war.

Last Saturday, ---------Weller, Esq; commander of the Assistance, saw three sail at an anchor in Tiberoon bay; captain Weller attempted to get in that night, but could not, being little or no wind; next morning have a little wind, got his boats a-head, in order to tow in; about ten, A. M. was pretty near, when the enemy began to fire from their batteries, bushes, and from the privateer snow, Monf. Palanqui, and his consort, a privateer schooner; the fire continued near an hour, before the Assistance came to an anchor with her small bower, with a spring on the anchor, and being within musket shot of the shore, and half musket shot of the vessels, captain Weller then brought his larboard broadside to bear on them, and began firing, on which the privateer's people got on shore, and kept a continual fire with their small arms, but were soon silenced by the discharge of the cannon from the Assistance, which was afterwards continued on the vessels till the two snows blew up, and the schooner sunk. Captain Weller then weighed and stood to sea, on which the privateers men began firing again from the shore, but was again silenced by the discharge of his stern chace.------The Assistance received some damage in her sails and top mast, from a battery on the east side of the bay, and lost two men.

The Princess Mary, -------- Craven, Esq; commander, brought in with him a large Dutch ship, which had sailed from the cape with the fleet, but being leaky put back again for the cape, but before she got in was nabbed by the Princess Mary. She is loaded with rum, sugar, indigo and coffee, the produce of Hispaniola, and French property.

By the Princess Mary we also learn, that on the 26th ult. the king of Prussia privateer, commanded by John Mackay, out of and from this port, being then in company, and about three leagues to windward of the Princess Mary, fell in with a large French schooner of twelve four pounders, and ninety-five men, who bore down upon the king of Prussia, and gave her a broadside, upon which the compliment was returned to Monsieur, who then attacked and grappled Mackay; the engagement lasted from about five in the morning until near eight, during which time, three men were killed, and seven wounded (five mortally) on board of Mackay, who had his mast shot through, and all his standing rigging shot to pieces. The French privateer had 17 men killed, and ten wounded, and had her boom very near carried away by a double headed shot, and his rigging greatly damaged. During this engagement the Princess Mary could not come up to Mackay's assistance, but Monsieur having had a sufficiency of fighting, sheered off; the Princess Mary pursued her, but could not come up, the wind being light. Captain Craven behaved like a gentleman and an officer, in generously supplying Mackay with rigging to refit, as also sent him his carpenters to repair the king of Prussia, so as to proceed on her cruize, and is now gone in quest of a large French ship that is in distress upon the Cacuses.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, November 16.

On Monday evening was brought into St. John's road a French letter of marque sloop, of 6 carriage guns, and 30 odd men, taken by his majesty's ship the Amazon, Capt. Norton; and the Antigua, Capt. Codrington. The sloop was bound from Coracoa to Martinico. She formerly carried 10 guns, and 130 men, and had taken an English Guineyman with 300 slaves, which she sold at St. Domingo, and has now aboard a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and some cash.

Nov. 23. Sunday the 13th inst. returned hither a flag of truce from the French islands, with about 90 mariners, and 12 masters of vessels. Upwards of 30 more mariners are detained by the French at Guadaloupe.

In three days time, whilst the flag of truce was at Guadaloupe, 8 prizes were carried in there.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Hanson, senior, of St. Croix, to his aunt in Antigua.

"I am now to give you the melancholy account of the death of your dear Tommy Hanson, who was killed about six weeks ago, in an engagement with a French ship of 22 six pounders, which the Paragon fell in with off Cape Francois: James Hanson at the same time had one of his legs shot off below the knee, but is alive, has a wooden leg, and is determined to pursue till he dies, or makes his fortune. The Paragon fell in with three ships, which drew up in a line, and the ship she first approached with was that of 22 guns abovementioned, which she engaged very smartly, and in a manner not to be expected from a vessel of her force. It is said Jack Hanson engaged the ships an hour after the death of his brother; that he lay close along-side of the ship of 22 guns, and received the fire of all three, being resolved to sacrifice his own life, till he had a great many of his men killed, and his sloop terribly shattered; when, by consent of both sides, they parted. I have been informed the Governor of St. Domingo was on board the ship the Paragon lay along-side of, and that he declared he never saw men behave in the manner the Paragon's people did; and that the ship might have taken her, but that they were unwilling to destroy so many brave fellows, and they saw the Paragon was resolved not to strike whilst above water. The same shot that killed Tommy Hanson carried away part of his brother Jack's shirt, grazed on his belly, and carried away their cousin Jemmy's leg: One shot was near being fatal to them all! They have a great name amongst the French, for their behaviour at several times. Ten days after this engagement they took a French snow between Porto-Rico and Hispaniola, loaded with flour, candles, wine, and brandy, which sold at Coracoa for 50,000 pieces of eight. Jack Hanson and all his people are in high spirits, and have taken in provisions for a three months cruize. This account I had from the prisoners, and from a gentleman who was with them thirteen days at Coracoa. Jemmy Hanson is pretty well cured, and with his wooden leg is gone out on a cruize."

The Paragon is a private sloop of war of 10 guns, commanded by the above named John Hanson: his brother Thomas Hanson and cousin James Hanson were officers on board.

We are informed that a Ship from Lancaster and Cork was attacked a few days ago, by two French Privateers, about 15 or 20 leagues to windward of this Island; one of which she took and carried into St. Kitt's, but the other got away.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, November 30.

On Saturday was sent into the road of Basseterre, a prize sloop, laden with corn. She was taken by capt. Read, in the brig Oliver Cromwell, of this island, on Wednesday last, as she was going from Guadaloupe to Martinico.

And there is advice from Montserrat, that the same privateer has carried into that island a ship of 28 guns. It is said that she was taken just as she was going into Martinico, and that she was loaded with warlike stores. It is also said that three of the Cromwell's people were killed by the bursting of a gun in taking this prize, and that capt. Read, with five more of his crew, were wounded.

Annapolis, December 22.

On Tuesday last, Lieutenant Riley, of Captain Joshua Beall's Company, brought hither a French Deserter, and a French Cadet, whom he took Prisoner on the 10th Instant, near Fort-Cumberland. They came from Fort du Quesne the 27th of November, being Part of a Detachment, which consisted of 2 Officers, 6 Cadets, 20 Soldiers, and 8 Indians.

We hear that the French are building a very strong and large Fort of Stone, on an advantageous Piece of Ground, a little above the Place where Fort du Quesne stands: That the Garrison of Fort du Quesne consists of between 2 and 300 Men; and that there are in Two small Towns, which the French have built near it, upwards of 600 Indians.

Trenton, in New-Jersey, December 21, 1757.

This Day, in Obedience to His Majesty's Command, Letters Patent passed the Seal of this Province, constituting and appointing WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Esq; Chief Justice, in the room of ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; and we hear that Mr. AYNSLEY intends to reside at New-Brunswick.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

On Tuesday last Capt. Ashburner arrived here from Barbados, but last from St. Christopers. On the 30th of November, in Latitude 15. he met with, and retook, a Snow from Cork, bound to Antigua, which had been taken by a French Xebeck, and ordered to Martineco. She had 750 Barrels of Beef, and 500 Firkins of Butter, on board, and is valued at about Two Thousand Pounds. Captain Ashburner returned with the Snow to Barbados.

From that Island we have Advice, that a Flag of Truce arrived there the last Day of November from Martineco, with a great Number of English Prisoners; among whom was Captain Mash, late of the Ship Lovely, from this Port for Barbados, who was taken by two French Privateers about six Leagues to the Eastward of that Island. By that Flag of Truce there is an Account of the following Vessels being also taken, viz. Snow Pickering, Capt. Hughes, from Liverpool and Cork for St. Eustatia; and a Schooner, Henrickson, also from the same Places for Montserrat; both carried into Martineco. A Sloop, Gilchrist, from Barbados for Antigua; Snow Lucy, Talton, from Liverpool and Cork for St. Christophers; a Schooner and a Sloop, Captains Hipburn and Hayes, from Barbados for Antigua; a Schooner from Virginia; another from New-London; and a third from Carolina; all carried into Guadaloupe.

We also learn from Barbados, that the Speaker (a Vessel in the Service of the Island) had returned there from a Cruize; and that to Windward of that Island she fell in with and engaged, for some Time, a French Privateer of 12 Six Pounders. In the Engagement she received a Six Pound Shot through her Mast, had all her Braces and Topping-lift cut away, which so disabled her, that she could hardly make any Sail, by which Means the Frenchman escaped, he bearing away before the Wind.

The Two Brothers, Captain Ashburner, from this Harbour for Antigua, is taken, and carried into Guadaloupe.

Since our last the Captains Patten, Jackson, Arthur, junior, and Wright, arrived here from Jamaica. By them there is Advice of all our Fleet, bound to Kingston, being safe arrived, that sailed in the Fall, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Wager, Captain Shurmur; who, we hear, was exceedingly careful of the Vessels, and behaved in a most genteel Manner to all the Captains he had with him. The above Captains sailed from Jamaica under the Care of the same Gentleman, with a Number of Merchantmen for different Ports; and before they left him, he took a fine Letter of Marque Ship, that mounted 16 Carriage Guns, bound to Old France from Hispaniola, supposed to be very rich, having, it was said, a great Quantity of Indigo on board.

There were two Vessels for New-York in the Convoy, one of which a Letter of Marque Sloop; but the other springing a bad Leak, they both bore away for Carolina, Captain Shurman keeping them Company.

The Captains Huston and Wilson, from this Place for Jamaica, and who sailed before the Fleet, were not arrived when these Vessels came away.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, in Virginia, December 27, 1757.

"Captain M'Kenzie, who was sent out for the Dunkers, told me Yesterday, he found nothing on the Spot they inhabited but some Spears, broken Tomahawks, and the Ashes of their Hutts. The Spears were of French Make." [*These Dunkers, as they lived unmolested by the French, were supposed to be in their Interest.*]

We hear that the Privateer which took Captain Edwards, mentioned under the Kingston Head, soon after took a Sloop, bound to Jamaica from Carthagena.

Captain Edwards, who was coming Passenger from Jamaica with Captain Wright, fell overboard, and was drowned, in our River, on Tuesday Night last.

The same Night, about Seven a Clock, we had a most violent Storm of Wind at Southwest, with Thunder and Lightning, but lasted only a few Minutes.

Arrived at Antigua. Captain Foster from Salem; Parker, from New-York; Costin, from Maryland; Dyson, from Virginia; and Hamilton, from Philadelphia.

At St. Christophers. Captains Doud and Norman, from New-London; Tudor and Burrows, from New-York; Lyell, from Perth-Amboy; and Gilbert, from Philadelphia.

[The New-York Post is not come in.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Tryall, William Langden, from Salem.
Snow Oliver Cromwell's Prize, Barth. Fabre, from St. Kitts.
Sloop Dolphin, Thomas Tillinghurst, from Rhode-Island.
Ship Barbados Planter, Robert Manly, from Barbados.
Snow Boscawen, William Lennon, from Ditto.
Ship Beulah, James Gibbon, from Antigua.
Sloop Nancy, Matthew Jackson, from Jamaica.
Snow Betsey, John Warner, from Madeira.
Brig Sarah, Edward Ashburner, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Speedwell, James Harvey, for N. Carolina.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams, for Ditto.
Ship Anna, Robert Hardie, for Barbados.
Snow Gambold, Charles Hobby Hubbard, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Experiment, Th. Alex. Shurlock, for Bermuda.

CLEARED.

Ship Ann, George Forten, to South-Carolina.
Snow Hibernia, John Troy, to Dublin.
Ship Joseph, Thomas Dixey, to Marblehead.
Sloop Elizabeth, Alexander Sweeney, to Antigua.

THE Subscriber, appointed Agent for the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, in the Place of Ebenezer Hopkins deceased, gives this publick Notice to all Persons indebted to said Company for Arrearages of Rent, that if they do not discharge the same on or before the first Day of March next, he will be obliged immediately to sue all Delinquents, agreeable to Orders received from the Trustees, many of the Tenants being largely in arrears, without shewing any Disposition of diminishing the Debt, notwithstanding the Lands are not lett at half as much as they are worth. And whereas an iniquitous Practice has long prevailed among some of the Tenants on different Tracts, of destroying the Timber, and converting it into Lumber of various Sorts, whereby the Land has suffered more than ever it has been by them improved: This therefore is to forewarn all Persons, either Tenants or others, to forbear for the future from meddling with the Timber on said Company's Lands, unless for the necessary Uses of Firewood, Fencing or Repairs on the several Plantations, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the Law directs in that Case. Attendance to receive Rents, or transact any Part of the Company's Business, will be constantly given at my House, almost opposite the Ferry House, in Water-street, near Arch-street, by

8 FRANCIS RAWLE.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Servant Girl's Time, who has four Years to serve. Enquire of Randle Mitchell, in Walnut-street.
T. b. c. 4 W.

Burlington County, New Jersey, January 2. 1758.

RUN away from Joseph Burr, a Mulattoe Servant Man, nam'd Jack, about 22 Years of Age, goes stooping in his Shoulders: Had on when he went away a new Felt Hat, a great Coat, with Pewter Buttons, strong Shoes, with Strings in them, the rest of his Clothes not well known. He has a Scar on the Right side of his under Lip. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me JOSEPH BURR. ¶

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

To the *PUBLIC.*

ON Monday, the Ninth Instant, Messieurs DOVE and REILY propose to open a School for the Education of Youth; in which will be taught by Mr. DOVE Greek, Latin, and the English Language, according to the most exact Rules of Grammar, with such an accurate and masculine Pronounciation and Accent as become its Dignity. The best Translations of the best Classics shall be read and explained in the English School, the Beauties and remarkable Passages pointed out, with the Derivation of all Greek or Latin Words, worthy Observation. By Mr. REILY will be taught Writing in all the usual Hands, and Arithmetic in all its Parts, both Vulgar and Decimal.

N. B. Youth may be boarded at Mr. Dove's, with proper Accommodations, as usual. T b c. 6 M.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in Newlin Township, Chester County, the Plantation whereon he now dwells, containing 300 Acres of Land, 100 thereof cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow in good Order, and as much more may be made, with a Dwelling-house, and a good Frame Barn and other necessary Buildings, and a fine young Orchard thereon, the whole well watered and timbered. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may know the Terms, by applying to

PHILIP TAYLOR.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, in Blockley Township, about four Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 54 Acres, with a good Stone House, and Kitchen, a new Barn and Stable, a thriving Orchard, about 7 or 8 Acres of Meadow, chiefly of Clover and Timothy Grass. Also five Acres of drained Meadow, in the Township of Kingsess, sowed with Timothy-grass Seed, all in good Repair, to be sold together or separate, as may best suit the Purchaser, late the Estate of Isaac Warner, deceased. Any Person inclining to purchase the Plantation and Meadow, or either of them, by applying to Isaac Warner, or James Jones, in Blockley aforesaid, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Decedant, by Bonds, Bills, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands against the same, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, by ISAAC WARNER, and JAMES JONES, Executors. 5t. 6 W.

Philadelphia STAGE-WAGGON, and New-York STAGE BOAT, perform their Stages twice a Week.

JOHN BUTLER, with his Waggon, ſets out on Mondays from his Houſe, at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, and drives the ſame Day to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tueſdays to Brunſwick, and the Paſſengers and Goods being ſhifted into the Waggon of Iſaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star to Jacob Fitzrandolph's the ſame Day, where Reuben Fitzrandolph, with a Boat well fitted, will receive them, and take them to New York that Night. John Butler returning to Philadelphia on Tueſdays with the Paſſengers and Goods delivered to him by Francis Holman, will again ſet out for Trenton Ferry on Thurſdays, and Francis Holman, &c. will carry his Paſſengers and Goods, with the ſame Expedition as above, to New-York. ¶ 5s. Tbetf.

STrayed or ſtolen from Anthony Tate, of Newtown, in Bucks County, in September laſt, a brown Mare, three Years old, about 14 Hands high, very round bodied, ſtrait ſmall Legs, trots and hand gallops very eaſy, carries her Head and Neck very well, and had two Shoes on before. Her Marks are as follow, mealy mouth'd, Deer-hipp'd, a Blaze on her Forehead, with a ſmall Reach down to her Noſe, and her Noſe very thick, as if a Lump was on each Side. Whoever takes up and brings ſaid Mare to Anthony Tate aforeſaid, or William Hodge, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ANTHONY TATE, or WILLIAM HODGE. †

Lancaſter, December 19, 1757.

THIS Day was committed to the Goal of this County one Margaret Moore, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway; ſhe is almoſt naked, is 26 Years of Age, ſerved Part of her Time in Lancaſter, and was ſold into Maryland. Her Maſter is deſired to come and take her away in five Weeks from the Date hereof, or elſe ſhe will be diſcharged on paying her Fees.

† *DANIEL DARBY, Goaler.*

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Nixon, late of Hilton, in Bucks County Innholder, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to meet, on the Tenth of this inſtant January, at the late Dwelling-houſe of the Deceaſed, and pay off their reſpective Debts: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that a Regulation may be made, according to the Value of the ſaid Eſtate by me JOHN DAVIES. ‡

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the future Orphans Courts will be held, for the City and County of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, the firſt Saturday after the Courts of Quarter Seſſions in March, June, September and December.

By Order of the Court,

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Clerk.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Donaldſon, Innkeeper, late of Darby deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, without further Trouble: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled by MARGARET DONALDSON, *Adminiſtratrix, and* ARTHUR DONALDSON, *Adminiſtrator.*

N. B. Whereas the uſual Buſineſs will be continued by the Widow, ſuch Gentlemen as formerly favoured them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having good Entertainment. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Elias Cotting, Eſq; late of Cohanſie Bridge, in Cumberland County, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, Note of Hand, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers: And thoſe that have any Bonds or Bills againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in now directly, or by the firſt Day of May next at fartheſt, in order that they may be paid by the Subſcribers, as far as the ſaid Eſtate will go; and if none are brought in within the ſaid limited Time, it will be taken for granted that there are none to be brought in againſt ſaid Eſtate, and then the Subſcribers will proceed to diſpoſe of the ſaid Eſtate according to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid Elias Cotting, Eſq; deceaſed, as far as it will go. ELISABETH COTTING, *Executrix, and* BENJAMIN MULFORD, *Executor.* ⊕

Trenton, December 18, 1757.

RUN away laſt Night, from Robert Rutherford, of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant Woman, named Barbary Ager, of a middle Size, takes a great Deal of Snuff, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh: Had on when ſhe went away, a red and brown Manchester Cotton Gown, a Pair of half worn green Cloth Shoes, with Buckles in them, a half worn black quilted Petticoat, and a ſtriped Linſey under Petticoat. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant Woman, and ſecures her, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me ROBERT RUTHERFORD. *

To be SOLD by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the Sign of the Diſh, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Sign of the George, Wholeſale or Retail, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, viz.

DIſhes and Plates of all Sizes, Baſons, Tankards, Quart and Pint Mugs, Porringers, Teapots, Sugar-pots, Cullenders, Bedpans, Stoolpans, Halfpint and Gill Tumblers, Wine Meaſures, Salt-ſellers, Spoons, Milk-pots, Pint and Halfpint Dram Bottles, Slop-bowls, Ink-pots, and all Sorts of other Pewter.

Said Bradford makes the beſt Pewter or Bloch Tin Worms, of all Sizes, for diſtilling; alſo Cranes for Hogſheads or Bottles, and Candle Molds of different Sizes. All Perſons may have Pewter mended at a reaſonable Price, and Ready Money is given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc 3 M.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, Weſt-Jerſey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natural to all ſorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by inſects, nor heaved out by the froſt. There are two good dwelling houſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and cooper's ſhop, a near garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the bolting mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mill in the Jerſeys. It may alſo command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunſwick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 caſks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, in the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, the Corner of Arch-ſtreet, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Yard Wide Holands, and five Quarters Wide Sheeting. ¶

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of January, the following Houſes, Wharffs and Lots of Land, viz. Six Lots, ſituate on Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, a Plan of which may be ſeen at the Houſe of the Subſcriber.

Lot No. 1. being one of the ſaid ſix Lots, is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, and contains 82 Feet in Breadth on ſaid Street, and gradually narrows as it extends into the River, being 35 Feet broad at the Diſtance of 250 Feet from the ſtreet. On the ſaid Lot are erected two wooden Tenements, with two good Wharffs, and ſome other Improvements; ſubject to a Ground-rent of Fifteen Pounds Pennſylvania Currency per Annum.----The other five Lots, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in the aforeſaid Plan, are ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to the above deſcribed Lot No. 1. are bounded on the Eaſt by ſaid Front-ſtreet, and on the Weſt by the old Frankford Road, and lie contiguous to each other.

Lot No. 2. being one of the five, contains 22 Feet in Breadth, and about 46 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 3, contains 20 Feet in Breadth, and about 53 Feet in Depth.

Lot No. 4. contains 19 Feet in Breadth, and about 58 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 5. contains 17 Feet in Breadth, and about 64 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Lot No. 6. contains 17 Feet in Breadth, and about 69 Feet and an Half in Depth.

Alſo a Brick Meſſuage, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Bank of the River Delaware, adjoining the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Gordon, and oppoſite to Gray's Alley, now in the Tenure of John Woodſide, and contains in Breadth about eleven Feet and an Half, and extends in Depth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, ſubject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Pennſylvania Money per Annum.

Likewiſe one other Lot of Ground on Society-Hill, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, ſituated on the Weſt Side of Second-ſtreet, at the Diſtance of 40 Feet Southward from Plumb-ſtreet, being 20 Feet in Breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet, and 60 Feet in Depth.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes, or Part thereof, may be informed of the Title by applying to the Subſcriber. The Purchaſers paying one Half of the Conſideration Money at the Time of executing the Deeds, may have two Years Credit for the Remainder, with Intereſt, and giving a Mortgage on the Premiſes for Security.

It is propoſed to ſell Lot No. 1. on the firſt Day of Sale, Lots No. 2. 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the ſecond Day of Sale, and the other Houſe and two Lots on the third. The Vendue to begin preciſely at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, on each reſpective Day.

SAMUEL HAZARD.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1757.

RUN away, laſt Night, from Leonard Stoneburner, of Germantown, a Dutch Servant Man, named Michael Miller, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has brown ſtrait Hair, trimmed pretty ſhort, dark Eyes, is full faced, of a pale Complexion, talks broken Engliſh, and liſps, by Trade a Baker: Had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, red ſtriped Linſey Jacket, lined with Ozenbrigs, new Leather Breeches, black Yarn Stockings, and ſtrong Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges; or if inliſted as a Soldier, Twenty Shillings for diſcovering to what Officer, and where he may be found, paid by

LEONARD STONEBURNER.

RUN away from James Denny, living in Fawn Township, York County, on the 21ſt Day of September laſt, a Servant Girl, named Mary Clarke, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has a very ſharp Noſe, and black Hair: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linſey Petticoat, and a red Mantle. She ſerved her Time at Putſley's Ferry, on Delaware, and has been in Carliſle with the Soldiers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, or ſends Notice to Doctor Thompſon in Lancaſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by me JAMES DENNY. ⊕

CAME to the Plantation of William Coffin, in Horſham Township, Philadelphia County, in September laſt, a brown Mare, has no Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to ſaid WILLIAM COFFIN. ⊗

EDMUND MILNE,

Goldſmith, who has for theſe two Years laſt paſt worked and carried on Buſineſs for Mr. Charles Dutens, now begs Leave to inform the Publick,

THAT as ſaid Dutens is gone to the Weſt Indies to reſide, he has ſet up for himſelf next Door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, in the Houſe with Mr. David Barnes, where all Gentlemen and Ladies, who will honour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being faithfully ſerved in all the Branches as uſual, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged by their obliged humble Servant,

EDMUND MILNE.

N. B. He has a large Quantity of Silver Mould Buttons, fit for Officers Clothes, to diſpoſe of, and likewiſe gives the beſt Prices for old Gold and Silver. ¶

Philadelphia, December 16, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 7th Day of January next, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, the burnt Buildings, and Lot of Ground, late Henry Wormley's, deceaſed, ſituate on the South Side of Walnut-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front on the ſaid Street 54 Feet, and in Depth 47 Feet, late in the Poſſeſſion of William Hodge, and Eleanor his Wife, Executors of the ſaid Henry Wormley, under and ſubject to a Groundrent of Thirty five Pounds, per Annum, payable to William Allen, Eſq; ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 12, 1757.

CAME to the Plantation of George Aſton, on the ſixth Day of this inſtant December, a large dun Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, paces and trots, has no Ear-mark nor Brand to be ſeen. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. GEORGE ASTON.

N. B. She had a Hunting Saddle on, with a light coloured Great Coat tied behind. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A *STRONG hearty Negroe Fellow, about Twenty-two Years of Age, would ſuit a Tradeſman, Farmer, or a Gentleman's Family. Enquire of the New-Printing-Office.* ⊙

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Goods, Rights and Credits of George Hiltz, of Limerick Townſhip, Philadelphia County, is attached, he having abſconded from his uſual Place of Abode, and not paid his juſt Debts; therefore all his Creditors are deſired to appear before me on the third Day of March next, at twelve a Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Diſtribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this Thirteenth Day of December, 1757. HENRY PAWLING. ⊕

Fort William, December 8, 1757.

DESERTED His Majeſty's Service, on the eighth Day of November laſt, from Fort Hunter, on Saſquehanna, one George Sutelmoyer, born in Germany, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, 22 Years of Age, about 5 feet 9 Inches high, pitted with the Small-pox, has a long Noſe, thin long Viſage, and is a Shoemaker by Trade: Had on when he went away, a green regimental Coat, lapelled with red, an old ſtriped Jacket, old black Leather Breeches, and a new Felt Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerter, and brings him to Reading Goal, or any other Goal in the Province, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JACOB MORGAN. ⊕

TO be let for a Term of Years, by the Subſcriber, living in Nixontown, in New-Caſtle County, a large commodious Brick Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, with Stables and other Out houſes, alſo a large Orchard, with a Variety of exceeding good Winter Fruit, together with about 50 Acres of cleared Land and Liberty of clearing more; alſo a large Brewhouſe, and Malt-houſe, with every Thing neceſſary for carrying on the Buſineſs, being ſituated in a plentiful Country for Grain. Alſo to be ſold, a Tract of Land, ſituated on the great Road leading from New Caſtle to David Witherſpoon's, whereon may be made a large Quantity of Meadow. Alſo a Tract of Land, ſituated in Kent County on Delaware, containing 500 Acres or more, lying near the great Road leading from Dover to Suſſex, both convenient to Mills and Landings. For Terms apply to

¶ 2 M. BENJAMIN NIXON.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of Jonathan *and* John Mifflin *is near expiring, all Perſons indebted to them, by Bond, Bill, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may expect the moſt effectual Methods will be taken to oblige thoſe that are delinquent. Said Mifflins have ſtill on Hand ſundry wet and dry Goods as uſual, which they will ſell at reaſonable Rates, in order to cloſe their Accounts.* Tbcf.

N. B. A young Negroe Man, that ſerved his Time in this City, a Tanner and Currier, to be hired.

WHEREAS THOMAS CAMPBELL is now removed from the Corner of Market ſtreet to his Houſe in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near the State houſe, and next to Charles Norris's, Eſq; gives this further Notice to all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs without any further Notice. Said Campbell has now on hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of European and India Goods, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rates, as he is leaving off Shop keeping. T. b, c. t. f. ¶ 5s.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

HUGHES and JONES,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

BRecches patterns, an aſſortment of check linens, and check handkerchiefs, felt hats, durants, ſhaloons, duroys, tammies, beſt crown ozenbrigs, vetry rugs, window glaſs, frying-pans, boxes of tin, bar lead, ſhot, boxes of pipes, Briſtol iron pots, coloured thread, ſhoe and knee-buckles, a neat aſſortment of buttons, trowels, chiſſels, gouges, planes, razors, table and pocket knives, penknives of ſeveral ſorts, ſnuff-boxes, handles and eſcutcheons, deſk ſuits, braſs nob locks, ſpring bolts, temple ſpectacles, wig ſprings, writing paper, iron ſhovels, candleſticks and ſnuffers, handſaws, compaſs and dovetail ſaws, table catches, ſciſſars of ſeveral ſorts, ink pots, faſh lines and pullies, awl hafts and blades, ſhoe tacks, a variety of braſs kettles, ſcrew nobs, Bath links, cloak pins, watch keys and ſeals, compaſs ſeals, mariners compaſſes, pocket compaſſes, Gunter's ſcales, foot and two foot rules, ſpy-glaſſes, bellows, gimblets of different ſizes, ſhoe, bindings, Turkey and Scotch plain and ſtriped gartering, mohair buttons and ſuperfine twiſt, pins, needles, &c. Alſo rum, ſugars, meleſſes, rice, indico, braziletta, pepper, allſpice, tea, coffee, loaf ſugar, mackrel, brimſtone, cart boxes, and bar iron, as uſual. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A *LARGE Brick Meſſuage, three Stories high, Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Stable, Chair-houſe, and Out-offices, compleatly finiſhed, delightfully and commodiouſly ſituated for a Gentleman, or for a public Houſe. Alſo the Lots of Ground, on Part whereof the Meſſuage and Buildings ſtand; in Breadth on Paſſyunk Road, near the ſouthern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the Eaſt End 70 Feet, or thereabouts; and in Depth, fronting Oak ſtreet, 112 Feet, or thereabouts, nearly oppoſite Captain William Spafford's Rope Walk; ſubject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. The Title indiſputable. For Terms apply to Meſſieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to John Reily, Conveyancer in Philadelphia.* Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, in the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

Next door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A Large aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, green, black, and drab coloured cloths, fine and ſuperfine drab cloths, fine ratinets and ſhaloons, red ſtriped blankets, blue and red duffils, fine green halfthicks, womens ſcarlet and light coloured cloth cloaks, ſcarlet, pink, blue, green, black, and cloth coloured durants, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, mens white, black, and grey worſted hoſe, womens white, blue and green ditto, black and copper coloured druggets, 3-quarter, 7-eighth, yd. wd. and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths, and yd. wd. low and middling priced Iriſh linens, fine yd. wd. tandems, Ruſſia ſheeting, clouting diaper, and table-cloths, an aſſortment of calicoes and chintz, cambricks and lawns, a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrets, and ſilk laces, a large aſſortment of felt hats, white and yellow common and gilt metal buttons, white and coloured thread, bobbins and tapes, buckram, buttons and mohair, ſcarlet, green, and cloth coloured mohair cord, ſewing ſilk, garters, worſted binding, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs, beſt London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. with an aſſortment of cutlary and haberdaſhery wares, &c. Tbetf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

THE

NEW-YEAR VERSES,

Of the PRINTERS LADS, who carry the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE to the CUSTOMERS.

JANUARY, 1758.

SUPPOSE a Man's Ailment admit not of Cure,
The Doctor advancing with Aſpect demure,
Says, "Truly, dear Sir, I am ſomething afraid,
"That healing Preſcriptions can bring you no Aid;
"For this Fever has hitherto baffled my Skill,
"Tho' I've try'd every Powder, and Potion, and Pill:
"Therefore, my good Friend, keep your *Exit* in View,
"And truſt not in me, ſo I bid you adieu."
Theſe are ſorrowful Tidings, you'll frankly agree;
Yet the Doctor is ſure of his Scarf and his Fee.
Thus I, if the Doctor will let me be ty'd,
And ſprawl in a *Simile* cloſe by his Side,
Which perhaps I may do, without ſeeming too bold,
Since *Mercury* was Brother to *Phœbus* of old,
Have for many a Twelvemonth attended you cloſe,
And weekly have brought an *extempore* Doſe;
But at laſt I muſt freely my Judgment deliver,
Your Caſes are bad, nay more dangerous than ever.
Yet this notwithſtanding my Claim, if you pleaſe,
Like the Doctor's, will ſtand in a Matter of Fees;
Tho' ſtill I'm perſuaded that bad as Things are,
We are not quite reduc'd to the Brink of Deſpair.
'Tis true *Fort Duqueſne* ſtands as ſafe as before,
And the Siege of *St. Frederic* is talk'd of no more;
Yet to him, who will hear without Vapours or Hip,
I'll prove we have given poor *Monſieur* the Slip.
For pray, Sir, obſerve me, theſe Creatures of Prey
Lie in wait for our Lives both by Night and by Day;
To ſhoot and to ſcalp us would only be Sport,
If they found us three Strides from a Town or a Fort.
But our Soldiers regard not their Malice a Pin,
Since Safety conſiſts juſt in keeping within.
Our Fleet too of late run a very great Chance,
By venturing ſo cloſe on the Border of *France*:
But Thanks to kind Heaven, we 're rid of that Pain,
For it ſafely return'd to *St. Hellens* again.
All this, and much more, might be honeſtly ſaid
To comfort the Weak, who are hugely afraid;
But tho' this be excellent News, yet no Matter,
I wiſh the *New Year* may afford you much better.

January 12, 1758

NUMB. 1516.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* Poſt-Office, *in* Philadelphia.

A

Alex. Alexander, Phil.
Samuel Aſkwith, do.
Joſeph Andover, do.
Elizab. Atkinſon, Snowhill.
Elizabeth Aſhcraft, Penns.
David Adams, do.
John Adams, do.
W. Allen, do.
James Abernethy, Bri. T
Peter Avery, St. Georges.
Arch. Armſtrong, Newc. C.
W. Armſtrong, do.
James Armſtrong, Whiteland Townſhip.
John Anderſon, Octorara.
James Allen, Sadſbury.
William Aughſtin, Goſhen.

B

Monſ. Hendrie Baſter, Phil.
Jane Buffington, do.
Chriſtian Bayly, do.
John Bur, do.
Samuel Boyde, do.
Mrs. Birk, do.
Iſaac Brink, do.
John Brown, do.
George Byrne, do.
Samuel Bennett, do.
Mary Bakers, do.
Charles Brow, do.
Samuel Brown, do.
William Brown, do.
John Boude, do.
Jacob Bromwell, do.
Daniel Brow, do.
Robert Burchan, do.
Thomas Burt, do.
Robert Bell, Pennſylv.
Archibald Boyd, do.
Sarah Burns, do.
Mary Bohannon, do.
Francis Blake, do.
Simon Butler, Bucks Co.
Lawrence Brown, do.
John Beaumont, do.
James Boon, do.
Margaret Baker, do.
Dr. Tho. Blair, Cumb. Co.
William Barnhill, do.
John Barns, York Co.
Joſhua Bain, Great Valley.
John Boyd, Newcaſtle Co.
Francis Bickham, do.
Eſtimah Barnford, Marcus H.
Thomas Butler, Lancaſter.
Jeremiah Baker, Salem.
Thomas Barton, Cheſter.
Joſhua Burton, Indian R.
James Brown, Schuylkill.
William Bird, Berks Co.
George Black, Little Britain.
Arch. Brownlee, Octorara.
Jane Berry, Manor Morel.
John Barnhill, Neſhaminy.
George Baſs, Weſt Jerſey.
W. Boucher, Lewes To.
Thomas Bar, Worceſter Co.
John Berry, New London.
Tho. Brown, Cheſtnut Level.
John Beſſonet, Union Works.

C

Thomas Carney, Phil.
Patrick Coyle, do.
Daniel Corry, do.
Sackville Cornielle, do.
David Corry, do.
William Cobeen, do.
George Clapham, do.
Nicholas Croan, do.
John Crozier, do.
Simon Coleman, do.
William Crabb, do.
David Crox, Pennſylv.
John Caffry, do.
Andrew Cowan, do.
Cha. Campbell, Croſs Roads.
James Clark, New Lond.
Moſes Cochran, Newport.
Daniel Cooper, Glouceſt. Co.
Henry Charleton, Fogs Ma.
Alex. Carſon, Cheſter Co.
Patrick Cilelly, do.
Col. Charles Croſbie, do.
Jonathan Coats, do.
John Campbell, do.
Thomas Corry, do.
William Caldwell, York Co.
James Carſon, Newcaſt. Co.
Rachel Clark, do.
Alexander Cheſtnut, do.
Robert Clark, 2 do.
Bridget Colgale, do.
William Croſby, Fogs Man.
Samuel Colly, Upper Dublin.
James Cummins, Lanc. Co.
William Cummins, Notting.
James Campbell, Cape-Fear.
James Curry, Nantmill To.
Rev. Mr. John Cuthbertſon, Octorara.
William Corbit, Bucks Co.
Mark Carr, Neſhaminy.
Hugh Creighton, Briſtol.
John Carey, Bucks Co.
Hugh Creighton, do.

D

Abraham Darby, Phil.
Monſieur Deferch, do.
Catherine Dunahoe, do.
Henry Donlop, do.
Joſ. Dunman, do.
Rebecca Dickenſon, do.
Richard Dickenſon, do.
Henry Dennis, Kenſington.
Iſaac Dutton, do.
John Delap, Pennſylvania.
Owen Davis, do.
William Dolles, do.
William Denny, do.
Jonathan Downs, do.
Alexander Dals, do.
John Donnald, do.
Henry Dogherty, do.
Ann Dodameed, L. Merion.
Tho. Darraugh Newcaſt. Co.
Daniel Deyn, do.
Thomas Darraugh, do.
Martin Dickſon, do.
James Dickſon, York Co.
Adam Douglaſs, Cheſt. Co.
Benjamin Davis, W. Jerſey.
David Dean, Wilmington.
Abner Doutey, Glouceſt. Co.
Chriſtian Defever, Bucks Co.
William Decourcey, do.
Nathaniel Davis, do.
James Duncan, Lancaſt. Co.
Bridget Doffey, Hemphill T.
Andrew Dorron, Concord T.
Thomas Donnell, Cumb. Co.

E

Capt. Joſeph Ewings, Phil.
Francis Engliſh, do.
Eleanor Ellis, do.
Margaret Elder, do.
Archibald Erwin, do.
David Erwin, Pennſylvania.
Shepherd Euſtace, do.
James Ewing, do.
Flavell Ewing, W. Jerſey.
William Ewing, D. Creek.
John Earls, Bucks Co.
John Edwards, Lancaſter Co.

F

Samuel Foſter, Phil.
George Fielding, do.
Mary Farrington, do.
Revd. John Andreas Fredericks, do.
Gideon Ferice, do.
John Frazier, do.
Robert Foulks, do.
Hugh Ferguſon, Pennſylv.
Mrs. Fox, do.
Richard Freney, do.
Charles Fullerton, do.
Samuel Fullerton, New-Caſtle Co.
Rev. J. Caſp. Fryenmoct, Claverak.
Jannet Foſter, N. Caſtle Co.
John Fajque, do.
Alex. Fullerton, Cheſter Co.
Hans Martin Fever, Coneſto.
James Fredand, Oxford To.
Alex. Farris, New-Caſtle Co.

G

Thomas Gardner, Phil.
Capt. John Gibbs, do.
Mary Greenlan, do.
James Gardner, do.
George Godard, do.
Joſ. Galbreth, do.
William Gordon, Pennſylv.
James Gilleſpie, do.
Alexander Gay, do.
William Gelliſten, do.
Hugh Gray, do.
Sarah Gray, do.
John Garriſon, Newc. Co.
Elizabeth Graham, do.
John Guthrie, Springf. To.
John Gregg, Wilmington.
Peggy Gray, Whiteclay Cr.
Thomas Gray, do.
John Galbreth, Whitec. Cr.
William Gueſt, Back Cr.
James Given, New-Caſtle Co.
John Given, do.
John Glaſgow, Nottingham.
John Gordon, Lancaſter Co.
John Gahim, do.
William Gamble, Mendom Townſhip.

H

Joſeph Hudſon, Phil.
Samuel Holmes, do.
Mary Hall, do.
Mr. Hogg, do.
Thomas Hardy, do.
Edward Haggett, do.
Robert Heaney, do.
Mr. Hanlen, do.
William Harriſon, do.
William Henry, do.
G. Harvey, do.
Edward Hicks, do.
David Hamilton, do.
Thomas Hunter, do.
William Harriſon, do.
Robert Hanna, near do.
Benjamin Howell, do.
Joſ. Hunter, do.
Mr. Hanlon, do.
William Hamilton, Newc. Co.
Alexander Holliday, do.
John Hackett, do.
Patrick Hews, do.
Hans Hamilton, York Co.
John Holmes, do.
Mat. Hains, Bucks Co.
John Harris, do.
Hugh Hall, Lancaſter Co.
John Harper, Duck-creek.
John Haſtings, Cumber. Co.
Wm. Hamilton, Baſkin-ridge.

J

Mrs. Jackſon, Phil.
Elizabeth Jones, do.
James Johnſon, do.
Mary Jones, do.
Mr. Jacobs, Germantown.
Mary James, Pennſylvania.
Anne Erwin, do.
Benja. Johnſon, Bucks Co.
James Johnſon, do.
Joſeph James, Cheſter Co.
John Johnſon, do.
Peter Juſtice, Nottingham.
Iſabella Jones, Kent Co.
Thomas Jones, Salem.
Tho. Joab, Cheſtnut-level.
Mrs. Johnſon, Kenſington.

K

Hugh Kirkpatrick, W. Not.
Roger Kirk, do.
Garret Kavanagh, Lan. Co.
Rowan Kenon, do.
James Karr, Donegal.
William Karr, Duck-creek.
Sam. Kenman, Up. Dublin.
William Kirk, Nottingham.
Tho. Kelly, Cheſter Co.
Mark Karr, Bucks Co.

L

Edward Lane, Phil.
Elizabeth Leſter, do.
George Loſch, Germant.
James Laid, Pennſylv.
James Lyon, do.
Francis Rodger, Neſhaminy.
Myer Levy, Salem.
Tho. Lackey, Whiteclay Cr.
Mary Locker, Newcaſtle.
James Lughton, do.
Daniel Loedey, Cheſt. Co.
Arch. Little, Wilmington.
George Leckey, York Co.
David Logan, Eaſt Jerſey.
Mat. Lowdon, Mount Nebo.
James Long, Cumb. Co.

M

Samuel Martin, Phil.
Patrick Molley, do.
Jane M'Maſter, do.
James M'Donald, do.
Robert Moulder, do.
Margaret Maga, do.
Mary Morris, do.
William Milnor, do.
William Marſhall, do.
Capt. William Morris, do.
Richard Millar, do.
Pollard Munn, do.
Thomas Moore, do.
George Moore, do.
Mary Maſdon, do.
Dr. Thady Morphey, do.
Jam. Montgomery, Pennſyl.
Henry M'Feall, do.
Mr. M'Curten, Pennſylv.
James Manford, do.
Margaret M'Kee, do.
Daniel M'Calliſter, do.
Manus M'Allice, do.
Iſaac M'Kewin, do.
Arch. M'Illvray, do.
Alex. M'Bryde, do.
Alex. Montgomery, do.
Darcus M'Corkle, do.
James M'Niell, do.
Gideon Malin, Upper Prov.
Hugh M'Corgan, Patowm. R.
Roger Martin, Cheſt. Co.
John Mathers, do.
Robert M'Min, do,
Margaret Morvis, do.
James Moore, do.
Arthur M'Quid, Earl Town.
Hugh Miller, Londonderry.
Elizab. M'Geach, Newc. Co.
Neal M'Quilkin, do.
Campbell Miller, do.
Mary Mullan, Willis Town.
Charles M'Mullen, Rock Cr.
Robert M'Mullan, Darby.
John M'Nab, Weſt Caln.
Rob. Metcalfe, Eſq; Lewes.
Wm. M'Carnety, Cumb. Co.
Tho. Montgomery, Chr. Br.
William Middleton, Octora.
Mr. M'Call, Duck-creek.
Samuel Mifflin, Jerſeys.
Peter Sunderlin, do.
Dr. John M'Kinly, Wilmin.
Thomas M'Kimm, do.
Robert Mills, Nottingham.
William Maxwell, do.
James M'Millan, Fogs Man.
John Manſir, Charles-To.
Samuel M'Kowan, do.
Hugh M'Cann, Weſt Jerſey.
William Moore, Lanc. Co.
John M'Conoughy, do.
Joſeph M'Nutt, do.
Richard Mullican, do.
Wm. M'Gomrie, Little Br.
James M'Donal, Cheſtnut L.
Eleanor M'Cordy, do.
John Middleton, Donegal.
Benjamin M'Farlin, Bethleh.
John M'Keigan, do.
Francis Meredith, Kent Co.
Alexander Magor, Phil. Co.
John M'Collough, Fort Cum.
Wm. Maſden, Manor of Mo.
John M'Curdy, Londonder.
Robert M'Kee, do.
James M'Cormick, Lancaſter Road.
William Midleton, Octorara.
Rob. M'Cnrdy, Springf. To.
Archibald M'Nair, York Co.
William M'Meen, Saſqueh.
Capt. Robert Moulder, Marcus Hook.
Alex. M'Camont, Bucks Co.
Widow M'Crefey, do.

N

Mrs. Nicholſon, Phil
Benjamin Norwood, do.
Patrick Naſh, do.
John North, do.
Mary Nickols, Center.
Geo. Neale, Lancaſter Co.
Tho. Neſbett, Back Creek.
James Nicols, Charles-town.
John Naylor, Saſquehannah.
Francis Naylor, do.
Pat. Nixon, E. New-Jerſey.

O

William Odier, Newc. Co.
Dennis O Connor, Phil. Co.

P

George Pickerton, Phil.
Lewis Parry, do.
John Philips, do.
Joſ. Pearſall, do.
Margaret Pettecrew, do.
James Patterſon, Pennſylva.
John Porter, W. New Jerſey.
James Pilyon, Duck-creek.
John Pattiſon, do.
James Peacock, Chr. Br.

R

Capt. Charles Roſs, Phil.
Henry Robinſon, do.
Samuel Reed, do.
David Reynolds, Germant.
Thomas Ruſſel, Coambs-cr.
Iſaac Richardſon, Pequea.
Rebecca Ramſey, Lanc. Co.
William Reed, Little Br. T.
William Reed, Cheſt. Level.
Joſeph Rearlin, Concord.
Wm. Reily, Whiteland T.
John Robinſon, Muddy-cr.
Rev. Adam Boyd, Octorara.
John Roſbrogh, Earl Town.
Robert Reynalls, Kent Co.
Margery Rogers, New-Jer.
Wm. Robinſon, Fogs Man.
David Rogers, Cheſt. Co.
Matthew Rogers, Wincheſt.
Sarah Reddick, Cumb. Co.

S

David Shaffer, Phil.
Mary Shute, do.
Benjamin Summers, do.
Gotlieb Schleweis, do.
Matthew Sentance, do.
George Sinclair, do.
Alexander Small, do.
Robert Smith, Phil. Co.
William Simpſon, Pennſylv.
Henry Savage, do.
Robert Stewart, do.
Mary Sullivan, do.
Robert Shannon, do.
William Smith, do.
Thomas Steel, do.
Hannah Saunders, Neſham.
Rich. Shakleton, Oxf. Furn.
John Shute, Bridge-Town.
William Striager, Octorara.
John Stephenſon, Donegall.
Mary Scheppart, Lanc. Co.
Robert Steel, Cheſtn. Level.
Eliſha Sinkler, do.
Rev. Sampſon Smith, do.
Gilbert Smith, Lit. Br. To.
Robert Steen, Radnor.
Francis Silver, Cumb. Co.
Andrew Smith, Mill-creek.
Joſeph Smith, Bucks Co.
Wm. Satterthwaite, Lower Makefield.
James Semple, Bucks Co.
Edward Smith, do.
Rachel Schofield, do.
James Scallan, Cheſt. Co.
John Simpſon, do.
Robert Smith, do.
Robert Stephen, do.
Alexander Sharp, do.
John Stewart, do.
Moſes Starr, Whiteland T.
William Stafford, Newc. Co.
John Sennell, do.
Margaret Simſon, do.
Archibald Silver, Salem Co.
John Sparks, do.
Abrah. Schettwell, W. Jer.
John Shepherd, Shrewſbury.
Henry Silcock, E. Jerſey.

T

Capt. Rich. Tomlinſon, Phil.
Alexander Thomas, do.
Catherine Thompſon, do.
Godhard Teſſen, do.
Richard Thomas, do.
Rev. C. Tennent, Whit. cr.
Robert Thompſon, do.
John Thorn, Chriſtine Br.
Hugh Thompſon, do.
Robert Tarbert, do.
Tho. Thornbury, Lancaſter.
Simeon Triſbach, North. Co.
John Thompſon, Northeaſt.
Rev. S. Thompſon, Conewa.
John Thompſon, Shippenſb.
Hugh Torance, Cumb. Co.
Thomas Taylor, St. Georges.
Robert Torbut, Cheſt. Co.

V

Ann Vanbriſker, Phil.
Martha Vernon, Leacock.
Jacob Vanbebber, Eſq; Newcaſtle Co.
John Veal, Mount Pleaſant.

W

Deborah White, Phil.
Joſiah Wood, do.
Catherine Wincop, do.
William Watſon, do.
John Ward, do.
John Watkell, do.
William Williams, do.
George Wakely, do.
John Wood, do.
Robert Wood, do.
Mary Williams, do.
Thomas Wiſher, do.
Eleanor Wilkinſon, Pennſyl.
John Wood, do.
Lydia Warmer, Germant.
Ann Wright, Briſtol.
John Watt, Elk River.
Hugh Williamſon, Fogs Ma.
Thomas Woods, Bucks Co.
William Walker, Kent Co.
Thomas Whiteſides, Lan. Co.
John Wilſon, Donegall.
Andrew Wallace, Horſham.
James White, Chriſtine Br.
Stephen Wills, Cheſt. Co.
Thomas Welſh, do.
John Wayne, do.
John Wright, Eaſt Jerſey.
John Waugh, Little Britain.
Hugh Wallace, Whiteclayer.

Y

John Yeats, Phil.
Thomas Yardley, Bucks Co.

As alſo the following Officers and Soldiers Letters, viz.

Col. Ruſſel Chapman.
Major John Rudolph Faeſch.
Capt. Meyer.
Charles Baillie.
Lieut. Thomas Fortye.
Barnſly.
M'Alpin.
Brown.
William Ridge.
James Belcher.
Charles Forbes.
Stair Campbell Carr.
Thomas Comorford.
George Archbold.
Stephen Papon.
W. Baillie.
Vinter.
James Allen.
Enſign Dow.
Donald Campbell.
Vinter.
Doctor Henegan.
Wirgman.
Traille.
M'Myne.
Milne.
Soldiers. John Douglaſs.
Malcom M'Intire.
Thomas M'Evity.
John Edwards.
William Payn.
James White.
James Black.
Joſ. Stevenſon.
John Croſhia.
William Edwards.
John Darby.
John Lilley.
John Woodhouſe.
Nicholas Holland.
Robert Hand.
John M'Calla.
John Richardſon.
Neil Munn.
George Robinſon.
John Edwards.
Henry Caplin.
David Grear.
Frederick Pearſon.
John Willis.
John Holmes.

Wolfenbuttel, September 29.

THE Marſhal de Richlieu was buſy in aſſembling his Forces towards Halberſtadt, in order to be ready to ſecond the Operations of the Prince de Soubiſe, when he received the News of the Retreat of the Ruſſian Army, employed in executing a Diverſion againſt Pruſſia, which at firſt greatly ſurprized the whole Army, and every one interpreted it according to the different Suggeſtions of his own imagination. But this Event, though entirely unforeſeen, has not at all ſlackened the Diſpoſitions of M. de Richlieu, neither was it upon that Account that a Courier was diſpatched laſt Week to Paris, but on Prince Soubiſe's being obliged to turn back to Eiſenach, at the Approach of the King of Pruſſia, and likewiſe concerning ſome Difficulties that aroſe in the Execution of the Convention of the 8th Inſtant.

Leghorn,

Leghorn, September 20. Some Ships that arrived here within theſe few Days brought Advice, that the Admirals Oſborne and Saunders quitted the Coaſt of Corſica, with the Men of War under their Command; whereof three only appeared off Baſtia, or San Fiorenzo. It is confirmed, that the Engliſh landed no Men on the Iſland, having thought Corſica not worth their Expence and Trouble of the leaſt Expedition. Otherwiſe, it was very eaſy for them to make a Deſcent and maintain their Ground. They were invited then by the Malecontents, who ſent one of their Chiefs aboard the Engliſh Squadron, in order to engage Admiral Oſborne to make a Deſcent. This Deputy's Propoſals ſeemed to the Admiral ſo ſingular, and ſo full of Enthuſiaſm, that without entering with him into any particular Eclairciſſement, he contented himſelf in giving him a handſome Treat, and afterwards ſent him aſhore, wiſhing him and his Party Succeſs in the Purſuit of their Deſigns. Mr. Oſborne, during his Stay about the Coaſt of Corſica, had Opportunities of being convinced, that it is a very wretched Country, and only fit for ſuch Inhabitants as it has, to breathe in. Signior Paoli was alſo to go aboard the Engliſh Squadron, but the Ceremonial of his Reception, requiring ſome preliminary Explications, cauſed the Viſit to be declined.

LONDON.

To the CITIZEN.

SIR,

I AM moſt credibly informed, that the French have been for ſix months paſt fortifying all their ſea-coaſt towns and ports in the Channel and Bay, on the likelihood and probability only of a viſit from us. The thought was natural; and you ſee, according to the very vulgar ſaying, that a ſtitch in time ſaves nine; ſo their well-timed preparations have entirely baffled all our ſecrets, and all our ſtrength.

What an armament we ſent out! The ordnance-ſtores were almoſt exhauſted to ſerve this expedition. We have embarked and debarked. We have loſt two ſailors, taken a few guns and men; and now, and now, according to the ſtrange way of *wording* it in the papers, they are all arrived *ſafe* at Spithead. *Safe and ſound* has a very odd ſound, Mr. Citizen, and I wiſh I had never heard it.

The campaign now may be looked on as over. The troops muſt ſoon go into winter qarters; and a million of money has been ſcattered only to raiſe a laugh among our riſible enemies; and, perhaps, among ourſelves too. I wiſh it may not.

Every year produces freſh hopes. Thus in the ſpring Lord Loudoun, and Admiral Holbourn, were to have done Wonders.----The Corſican expedition was to have been ſucceſsful too;----but this ſecret expedition was to have ſecretly deſtroyed the whole power of France;---- while only two ſailors on our ſide have been killed, and none of our enemies.

The dignity of the plan, laid by a Miniſtry in vogue with a precarious people, the great opinion of the chief Commander, and the ſize of the armament, made every true Briton rejoice. Many an extraordinary bottle has been conſumed in additional Bumpers, throughout this tippling Iſland; but Providence, I believe, would have been better pleaſed with private prayers, than ſuch Bacchanalian *Rites*; and, except the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, and his Flock, I hear of no Divine, who ever has thrown even a hint into his ſermon, or in the liſt of his addreſſes of troubles and adverſities.

We are either the moſt pious or profligate of all people. True piety, like that of the Phariſees, is not to be ſeen of men. Perhaps we are ſuch; if not, there is no other Name left for us, but what I have juſt mentioned,

The French, the Lutherans, ſing Te Deum, and pray as publickly in their camps, as they exerciſe. A chaplain of an Engliſh regiment, is a *Sine Cure* of five ſhillings a day ſubſiſtence, and one ſhilling and eight pence arrears; and is to be bought (if you will give credit to News-papers) every week in the year at Brokers ſhops, in the ſame manner as a ſtate lottery ticket. A fine inſtitution to a cure of the ſouls of above a thouſand people, as moſt regiments have two battalions. Divine inſtitutions indeed! As we are not heartily with the God of hoſts and armies, he of courſe is not with us. It is he, and he only, that can *knap the bow, and break the ſpear aſunder*. Let us no longer truſt to ourſelves, but truſt in him, and him only.

Sion-College. Yours *B. B.*

P. S. We ſhall ſoon have the French account of the expedition. Among ourſelves it appears ridiculous enough; but when larded over with their animadverſions, how will it appear then? I almoſt dread the next mail, and wiſh I could, like certain animals, bury myſelf under ground, and ſleep out the winter, that every thing may be forgot before I come into day-light again. Adieu.

Oct. 11. As the Sea is the Element on which the Engliſh Valour ſhould, at this important Juncture of Affairs, be more eſpecially diſplayed, it becomes every true Briton to rejoice, that Admirals Watſon and Pocock, Captains Lockhart and Gilchriſt, have given ſuch eminent Proofs of the old Engliſh Proweſs and Reſolution, and to hope that other Admirals and Commanders will follow their gallant Examples, by which we ſhall moſt certainly continue Maſters of the Sea.

Yeſterday a Publican near Moor-fields, was convicted before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for ſuffering ſome Journeymen Breeches Makers to play at Cards in his Houſe; and paid the Penalty of Forty Shillings, as ordered by the late Act; the Journeymen were alſo convicted of playing, and paid the Penalties preſcribed by the ſaid Act. Three Fourths of the Money were paid for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence was committed, and the other to the Informer. Theſe are the firſt People convicted on the late Act.

Oct. 14. The two preſent reigning Toaſts among all Lovers of their Country are, To the Virtuous Remains of Old England, and, To the Down-fall of French power, French Intereſt, and French Faſhions.

Oct. 18. This morning Sir Edward Hawke ſet out for Portſmouth, and is to ſail directly, with twenty-one ſhips of the line, and ſeven frigates.

By the Hunter Cutter arrived from New-York, in company with the laſt packet, we learn, that on the 15th of September they left Admiral Holbourne cruizing off Louiſbourg; that he had been joined by four men of war, viz. the Edinburgh, Eagle, Prince Frederick, and-------; and that ſome Highland troops were juſt arrived from Scotland, or laſt from Ireland.----When the ſeaſon will no longer admit of blocking up the harbour of Louiſbourg, then the French fleet will return to Breſt; and after its arrival in Europe, a ſquadron as uſual, will be ſent from Portſmouth to block it up; which looks ſo much like playing at blind-mans-buff, that the nation which has the ſuperiority at ſea ought to be aſhamed of it: for while we keep their men of war in port, how can we deſtroy them? England's game at ſea ſhould be *offenſive*, in order to provoke the enemy to come out of port; but blocking up fleets in harbour, is, in fact, acting upon the defenſive.

The -------, M'Collock, bound from Belfaſt to New-York, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated September 25, by the Pembroke Man of War.

"An Advice-Boat is arrived at Liſbon from Rio Grande, which has brought ſix Jeſuit Priſoners, and Intelligence to occaſion the Confeſſors of the King and Queen of Portugal, and the Princes of Brazil, to be baniſhed the Kingdom.

The *Comedy* of *Errors*, which has been Acting ſome Years in the Britiſh Dominions, by Perſons of Diſtinction in high Employments, for the Benefit of the French Nation, and the Diverſion of all Europe, is, we hear, to be poſtponed for ſome Time, and *Meaſure for Meaſure* to be performed in the Room of it, for the *Benefit* of *ſome* of the *Commanders* in the late *glorious* Expedition.

It is ſaid that Capt. H----, Capt. B----, Capt. C----, and Mr. W----, a Volunteer, in the late Expedition, went all on Shore near Rochefort, and remained on Shore unmoleſted two Hours.-----But it was in the Night.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

Capt. M'Leiſh from London, in the Channel ſpoke with two Engliſh Cruizers, the Captains of which told him, That Sir Edward Hawke had ſailed on another Expedition, in which he had the ſole Command, from Portſmouth.

By Letters from London, we learn, that the Merchants of that City are apprehenſive the French intend to garriſon Hamburgh.

Monday laſt was ſent in here by the Privateer Brig Hope, Captain M'Daniel, of this Place, a ſmall Sloop, which he took at Ruby, ſome Time ago, with three or four Dutchmen on board; who ſoon made their Eſcape, having Permiſſion to go aſhore in order to raiſe Money to ranſom the Veſſel; but by Papers found on board, 'tis evident ſhe was French Property.

There is now coming thro' the Sound from Rhode-Iſland, a French Prize Ship, under the command of Capt. Holmes. She is called the Charmont, is a Letter of Mart, mounting twelve carriage guns, had thirty five Men, is 350 tons burthen, and was bound from Cape-Francois to Martinico. She was taken by Capt. Taylor, of the privateer ſnow Dreadnought, of this port, on the 22d of November laſt, and is loaded with near 500 Hogſheads of ſugar, 400 of which are white; a great quantity of coffee, near 10,000 wt. of Indigo, and about 20 or 30 boxes of ſhells, conſequently eſteemed a rich prize. Capt. Holmes was beating on the coaſt upwards of 10 days; and at laſt was obliged to bear away for Rhode-Iſland, where he got a pilot, and ſo comes thro' the Sound.

The above prize left capt. Taylor the 23d of November, off Cat-Iſland, all well on board, ſteering towards Providence to refreſh with Water.

While the above prize was on the coaſt, capt. Holmes ſpoke with a large French prize ſhip bound in here, taken by the capts. Seymour, Valentine and Nicholls, all of this port;---The prize maſter of which, Mr. John Wood, thinking it not likely to get in here for ſome time, it is ſaid has bore away for South-Carolina. It is reported this prize is between 4 and 500 tons burthen, and was one of the fleet which ſailed from Cape-Francois, the 14th of November laſt.

On the 19th ult. arrived at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, a large ſchooner, ſeized on her paſſage from Cape-Francois to St. Euſtatia, by the privateer Hawke, capt. Valentine, of this port. She was navigated with Scotchmen, had no proper Dutch papers on board, and loaded with ſugar and coffee;---the navigators giving out that a great quantity of Indigo is alſo on board of her, and that the whole cargo is French property. She likewiſe will, if condemned, prove a tolerable prize for her burthen.

Capt. Wilcox, prize maſter of the aforementioned ſchooner, ſays, that 5 days after capt. Valentine diſpatched him, he ſpoke with capt. Jauncey, in the Royal-Hunter of this Port, who told him the French fleet had ſailed in ſight of the privateers cruiſing off the Cape, who were, with himſelf, then in chaſe of them.

We have letters from Antigua, of the 6th of Dec. which give us poſitive aſſurance, that the Sturdy Beggar Privateer, Robert Troup, Commander, belonging to the port of New-York, in company with the Captains Reed and Codrington, had taken and ſent in there a ſmall French Privateer ſloop------That Capt. Troup had ſeized a Dutch ſhip, in company with the Hibernia, Capt. Smith, of Briſtol, and ſent her into Antigua. She was bound from Ireland, and loaded with beef, &c. and condemned, but two appeals have ſince been made. Capt. Troup arrived at Antigua the 9th of December, and carried in with him another French Privateer of 8 guns, and 38 men.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here a French Prize ſhip called the Benjamin, Monſ. Chaille. She was bound from Old France to Cape-Breton, but by Diſtreſs of Weather was obliged to bear away for Cape-Francois; and on her Way thither, on the 28th of November laſt, in Lat. 20, 10, Long. 65, was taken by the Snow Revenge, James Griffith, and Brig. Hope, James M'Daniel, two Privateers of this Port. Her Cargo conſiſts of Flour, Bread, Beef, Pork, and French Brandy; and was brought in by Henry Buck, as Prize Maſter.

Capt. Buck left the Revenge on the 29th of Nov. in Chace of a ſloop: and informs us, That Capt. Griffith had alſo taken a ſloop loaded with Sugar, and ordered her to this Place: That Capt. M'Daniel had ſeized a large ſhip, and ſent her into Providence, having contraband Goods on board; That on the 12th of November, Capt. Bayard in the ſhip of Philadelphia, and Capt. Dixon of this Place, were both cruizing about the Iſland of Moona; And that Capt. Arent King, ſome few Days before the above Prize was taken, had a ſmart Engagement with a French Letter of Mart, for ſome Time, when having his Maſt wounded, he was obliged to quit her, with the Loſs of ſome of his Hands.

And on Thurſday arrived another French Prize Ship, called La Fidelle, Joſeph Foſtier, Maſter, taken by Capt. Koffler, in the Defiance Privateer of this Port, on Dec. 3d. She was from Cape-Breton, to Cape-Francois, and is loaded with dry'd Cod, and Mackrell. The Priſoners of ſaid Prize ſay, that Proviſions are very ſcarce at Louiſbourg, and not one Pound of Freſh Meat to be bought at any Price.

Friday Night laſt came to Town, by the Way of Rhode-Iſland, Capt. William Murray, late of the Prince George Privateer of this Port, who on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, about 10 at Night, in Lat. 20, 50, 100 Leagues weſtward of their Reckoning, unhappily loſt his Veſſel on the Plate-Wreck. He informs us, That after the Brig ſtruck, they immediately backt her Top-ſails, to get her off, which they had no ſooner done than ſhe fell over on her Beam Ends, and ſunk; that ſoon after the Boat broke looſe and came up, when himſelf, Mr. Morley Harriſon, his Lieut. and 23 others of his Men got into her, the Remainder of his Crew periſhing in the Waves; that the Names of ſome of the Men ſaved, were, Iſaac Doughty, Luke Troy, William Cox, Boatſwain, William Quick, Gunner, John Paris, William Hinchman, Joſeph Hinchman, Thomas Lawrence, and Henry Marſh, but the other Names he could not recollect: That they were four Days and four Nights in the Boat e'er they landed on the Tortugas, from whence they were carried to Porta Pee, impriſoned, and then ſent to Cape-Francois, where they were again put into the common Negro-Goal, and in general were uſed very baſe; That on the 14th of November, the Cape Fleet of 42 Sail, under Convoy of 7 Men of War, failed for Old France, and that on the 27th they were ſent out in a Flag of Truce, and put on board one of the York Privateers cruizing near the Cape; That the Captains Thompſon, King, Nicholls, Seymour, Miller and Sears, were in Chace of the Fleet; and that the Capts. Wayman, Shoals, Paul Miller, Amory, M'Daniel, Jauncey, and Griffiths, alſo went in Purſuit.

New Port, Rhode-Iſland, Dec. 21, 1757.

This morning arrived here the Brig Hawke, Capt. Valentine. She is concerned with the Capts. Seymour and Nicholls, of New York, in a large French ſhip, which they took out of the Cape Francois fleet, and ſent for New-York eighteen days ſince. The Hawke's rigging, ſails, &c. were rendered ſo bad in the engagements during her cruize, and ſhe made ſo much water, that the Captain was obliged to leave chace, after he got to the eaſtward of Bermuda, and proceed hither. Her hull was alſo much damaged.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH in Times of publick Peace and Tranquility, it has not been uſual for the Repreſentatives of the People to proceed to Buſineſs at this Seaſon of the Year, yet I hope you will be of Opinion with me, that at this critical Conjuncture, and Time of publick Calamity, when His Majeſty's Enemies are daily committing the moſt cruel Ravages on our Frontiers, and carrying on Deſigns which threaten this and the neighbouring Colonies with total Ruin, a Moment's Time ought not to be loſt. Surely every Meaſure in our Power ſhould be vigorouſly executed, that may tend to the Security of this valuable Province, and the Protection of its Inhabitants. Give me Leave therefore, at this your firſt Meeting, to recommend to your immediate Conſideration, ſuch Matters as appear to me the moſt likely to anſwer the above Purpoſes, ſo much deſired by every loyal Subject, and Well-wiſher to his Country.

A well framed conſtitutional Militia Law deſerves your firſt Attention. Experience, and the Wiſdom of all States ſhew, that a well regulated Militia is the beſt Security to every Country. By a conſtitutional Militia Law, I mean ſuch a one as is founded on the Principles of an *Engliſh* Conſtitution, and preſerves equally the legal Prerogatives of the Crown, and the juſt Rights of the People. The ſeveral Militia Bills preſented to me by the laſt Aſſembly, were formed on the ſame Plan with the late Militia Law of this Province, repealed by our Royal Sovereign in Council, particularly in that Part reſpecting the Election of Officers, which, among other Matters objected to, was aſſigned as one of the principal Cauſes for repealing it. How conſiſtent ſuch a Conduct was with the Duty and Obedience due from loyal Subjects to the beſt of Kings, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. As to my Part, I ſhall on all Occaſions think myſelf indiſpenſably obliged to conform to the Royal Determination; which Principle then did, and ever will, induce me to refuſe my Aſſent to a Bill of the ſame Import with one His Majeſty has been pleaſed to reject. Theſe Conſiderations, I hope, Gentlemen, will prevail with you to prepare a new Militia Bill, free from the Objections that proved fatal to the former Law.

A Bill for regulating the *Indian* Trade, and preventing the Abuſes formerly practiſed on the Natives, is alſo of the utmoſt Importance to this Province, as well to attach firmly the *Indians* to His Majeſty's Intereſt, as to enable this Government to fulfil the ſeveral Engagements that have been made with them in the late Treaties.

As I am informed that the Supplies given to His Majeſty's Uſe, for the Defence and Protection of the Province, are near expended, I muſt recommend it to you to think in time of proper Ways and Means to raiſe further Supplies, by an equal and juſt Taxation of the Eſtates of the Inhabitants, or ſuch other Methods as you may judge will be the leaſt burthenſome to them.

I lay before you an Extract of a Letter I lately received from the Earl of *Loudoun*, wherein his Lordſhip requires, that the publick Roads throughout this Province ſhould immediately be put into good Repair, and ſeveral new Ones cut; without which it will be impoſſible to defend and relieve the Province, in caſe of an Attack from the Enemy, or to act offenſively againſt them. His Lordſhip's Demands are ſo juſt, reaſonable, and abſolutely neceſſary, that I am perſuaded you will without Heſitation enable me to carry them into Execution.

I propoſe going to my other Government on *Thurſday* next. I ſhall preſs that Aſſembly to make all poſſible Diſpatch with Regard to the publick Buſineſs, and hope, on my Return, to find the ſeveral Bills recommended to you ready to be laid before me.

The Affair of the Roads not admitting of the leaſt Delay, I deſire this may be finiſhed before I ſet out.

October 17, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN my Meſſage to you at your firſt Meeting in *October* laſt, I laid before you ſeveral Matters, which as they appeared to me of the utmoſt Conſequence to His Majeſty's Intereſt, and the Well-being of this Province, I preſſed you to take into your immediate Conſideration, and give them all poſſible Diſpatch. In Conſequence of which you prepared and ſent up to me one Bill only for regulating the *Indian* Trade; to which I propoſed ſuch Amendments as I thought reaſonable, but on your refuſing to accede thereto, that neceſſary Bill was laid aſide, and you

were pleaſed to adjourn to Yeſterday, without proceeding at that Time to the other Matters recommended to you. I now refer you to that Meſſage, and again preſs you in the moſt earneſt Manner to reſume the Conſideration of the ſeveral Matters therein mentioned. The Supplies neceſſary not only for the Protection and Defence of this Province, in the preſent critical and dangerous Situation of our Affairs, but for the Payment of the Money now in Arrear to the Provincial Forces, merit your firſt Attention. In this you no Doubt will have particular Regard to the Circumſtances of your Conſtituents, and conſider whether ſome other Modes of raiſing Taxes, ſuch as are practiſed in our Mother Country, or the other Colonies, ought not to be purſued, to come in Aid of the Taxes which you may think proper to lay on Eſtates Real and Perſonal. In Purſuance of the Treaty of Peace concluded with *Teedyuſcung*, and the confederate *Indians*, at *Eaſton*, in *Auguſt* laſt, I have ſent Commiſſioners to *Wyoming* to erect Houſes there for their Habitation, and now lay before you the Commiſſioners Report to me of the Progreſs made by them in Diſcharge of their Truſt; in which they ſhew, that their Return, before their Orders were fully carried into Execution, was owing to a Requeſt made by *Teedyuſcung*, that the Finiſhing the Work ſhould be deferred till the Spring.

After your Adjournment, a temporary Expedient was agreed upon by me and the late Provincial Commiſſioners to prevent the fatal Conſequences that might have attended the not ſupplying the *Indians* with a Store of Winter Goods at *Shamokin*, agreeable to the Promiſe made them at *Lancaſter*, and Goods, to the Value of *One Thouſand Pounds*, have been ſent up to that Place, under the Care and Direction of Mr. *John Carſon*, who was commiſſioned by me for that Purpoſe. Though this may ſatisfy the *Indians* for the preſent, yet nothing can ſo effectually ſecure to us their Alliance and Affection, or guard againſt their being abuſed and impoſed on in their Dealings with us, as a proper Law to regulate the Trade with them, and I think myſelf obliged once more warmly to recommend to you the Preparing a Bill for that Purpoſe.

I lay before you a Letter from Lord *Colvill*, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in *North-America*, requeſting a Supply of Seamen from this Province to recruit the Ships under his Lordſhip's Command, and hope that you will enable me ſpeedily to comply with a Demand ſo neceſſary for the Protection of His Majeſty's Colonies.

If any Thing material ſhould occur during the Time of your Sitting, I ſhall take Care to communicate it to you. All I have at this Time further to recommend to you is, that in your Deliberations you will act with Vigour, Temper, and Moderation, which at all Times are neceſſary in publick Councils, but are more particularly ſo in the Colonies at this Conjuncture.

January 3, 1758. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVED an Addreſs from the late Aſſembly of this Province, dated the Twenty-eighth of *September* laſt, wherein they in general Terms charged *William Moore*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Cheſter*, with Extortion, and divers other oppreſſive and illegal Practices, committed by him in the Execution of his ſaid Office, and therefore entreated me to remove him from the Offices of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Juſtice of the Peace, and from all other publick Offices, Poſts and Employments whatſoever under His Majeſty within this Government. In Anſwer to this Addreſs, I informed that Aſſembly, That as common Juſtice required that no Man ſhould be condemned unheard in any Matter that affected his Life, Fortune or Character, I could not think myſelf juſtified in removing Mr. *Moore* from his publick Employments till I had made him acquainted with the Complaints and Evidence exhibited againſt him, and given him an Opportunity of making his Defence; and therefore deſired they would furniſh me with Copies of the Petitions and Proofs on which their Application to me againſt him was founded, and that on a full Hearing ſtrict Juſtice ſhould be done both to him and the Publick. From the Moment I received the above Addreſs, I determined on a full and cloſe Enquiry into the Charges againſt Mr. *Moore*, and to make a publick Example of him as far as my Power extended, if it ſhould appear he had miſbehaved himſelf, or oppreſſed His Majeſty's Subjects under Colour of his Office, and to that End I appointed this Day for hearing all the Proofs in the Caſe, after due Notice being given the Parties and their Witneſſes. Accordingly I attended on that Occaſion this Morning, with my Council, in the Council-chamber, at the State-houſe, but received a Letter from Mr. *Moore*, informing me, that he was arreſted on *Friday* laſt by a Deputy of your Serjeant at Arms, and brought to this Town, by Warrant from your Houſe, and is now confined in cloſe Cuſtody, and therefore could not appear in Obedience to my Order to make his Defence. I thought it proper to give you this Information, to ſhew you I was ſincerely diſpoſed to do every Thing in my Power, conſiſtent with the Rules of Juſtice, in this Matter, and that any Delay therein cannot be imputed to me.

January 9, 1758. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

On Saturday laſt Captain Appowen arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Barbados, and informs us, that before he ſailed a Veſſel came in there from the Brazils for Liſbon, having ſprung a Leak at Sea, the Maſter of which ſaid, three Days before he got in, he ſpoke with three French Line of Battle Ships, bound to Martineco from Old France. The Day Captain Appowen came out, he ſpoke with the Privateer Cicero of New-York, who had taken a ſmall French Privateer. And in Latitude 33, he ſaw ſeveral Sail of Veſſels ſteering North-eaſt, and among them a Ship, which he took to be a French Man of War of 60 Guns.

The following ADDRESS *of the Merchants of* Barbados *was preſented to Captain* MIDDLETON, *Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop* Speaker, *for the great Service he has been of in the Protection of their Trade.*

SIR,

Barbados, December 5, 1757.

WE the Merchants of this Iſland, being truly ſenſible of the Service you have been to our Trade, ſince you had the Command of His Majeſty's Sloop *Speaker*, in ſo ſtrictly guarding of the Coaſt, think it incumbent on us in this Manner to return you our hearty Thanks.

Tho' we ſhould be ſincerely affected on loſing ſo brave a Commander, and ſo able a Protector of our Trade, yet, that Merit may have its due Reward, we ſhall be glad to uſe every Means in our Power for your attaining the utmoſt of your Wiſhes, either by recommending you to Preferment in the Navy, or any other Manner worthy ſuch an Officer. We are, with much Eſteem,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient

To *Charles Middleton*, Eſq; *Humble Servants.*

Captain MIDDLETON'S *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with very ſenſible Pleaſure I have received your Favour by Mr. *Peddar*. The Marks you have therein given me of your Partiality and Eſteem, I ſhall ever retain a juſt Senſe and Remembrance of. I wiſh it was more in my Power to put an End to the Cauſe of the diſagreeable Accounts daily brought to Town, of the Succeſs of the Enemy's Privateers, in the Annoying the Trade of this Iſland, and that I was ſituated in a Veſſel more capable for its Protection, and their Deſtruction: On *Friday* I hope to ſail, when I ſhall uſe my utmoſt Endeavours for both; being, with great Eſteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged, and

Speaker, in *Carliſle-Bay*, *Moſt obedient Servant*,

December 6, 1757. CH. MIDDLETON.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, dated Dec. 21, 1757.

"A few Days ago the Ship Carrington, commanded by the brave Appowen, arrived here from your Port. In running down this Latitude, he was met with, and attacked, by four French Privateers, whom he boldly engaged, made a moſt gallant Defence againſt them, fought his Way through, and got clear; but was obliged to heave his Cables, Water Caſks, and Part of his Cargo overboard.

"The 19th Inſtant the Speaker, and Sloop Fanny, returned here from a Cruize, having been ſent out after the Privateers that attacked Captain Appowen to the Eaſtward of this Iſland, and brought in with them a Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martinico, of eight Guns, a fine going Veſſel, and has been very ſucceſsful, tho' not long in Commiſſion, having taken, it is ſaid, 22 Veſſels; among which are Capt. Gilchriſt, of Bermuda; Capt. Sinnet, in a large Brigantine from New-York for this Iſland; Capt. Judkin, in a Brigantine from hence for South-Carolina; and a Guineyman, with 250 Slaves, for this Place. The Speaker, in Chace of this Veſſel, ſprung her Foremaſt; upon which the Falkland Man of War, Capt. Drake, put out, and is now cruizing to Windward. By a Sloop from St. Chriſtophers, in a few Days, we learn, that the Brigantine Antigua has very lately taken three French Privateers, and ſent them into Antigua."

Captain Appowen fell in with the above Privateers about Eight in the Morning, and it was paſt Seven at Night before he got clear of all of them; in which Time he had only one Man wounded, but his Sails and Rigging were much damaged. He does not know what Damage the Frenchmen received, but thinks it muſt have been conſiderable, as the Veſſels were very near one another the greateſt Part of the Engagement.

The Captains Robinſon, Dunn, Jenkins and Burt, are all arrived at Barbados from this Harbour.

We hear that the Amazon Man of War has taken eight French Privateers in the Weſt-Indies, in ſix Weeks Time.

There is a Letter in Town from one Captain Campbell, dated off the Havannah, December 21, 1757, in which he ſays he was taken by a French Privateer ſome Time ago, and ſent to Cape Francois; that they are in great Diſtreſs there for want of Proviſions; and that they deſigned to ſend ſome Privateers, as ſoon as the Seaſon would permit, to cruize on our Coaſt, as being the fitteſt Place for them to pick up Proviſion Veſſels in. *Captain Campbell's Veſſel was retaken by the Stanwix Privateer, of this Port, and two other Privateers, and ſent in here, two or three Months ſince.*

Our laſt Advices from Albany are, that Captain Rogers, with a large Party, was gone to Ticonderoga, reſolved not to return without doing ſomething; that Captain Putman, with his Rangers, was alſo very active; that there ſeemed to be an Emulation among the Ranging Companies, who ſhould do the moſt; and that Lake George was then clear of Ice.---The Indian Intelligence there was, that the French deſigned to come and attack Fort Edward, as ſoon as the Lake was froze over; likewiſe to ſend a Body of Men to deſtroy the Mohawks River.----Some French Deſerters report the ſame, and ſay, they will be drove to it for want of Proviſions.----The Inhabitants of Scohany had ſent their Effects to Albany, and deſired the Aſſiſtance of ſome Troops, being informed that the Enemy deſigned to attack them on the Firſt or Second Inſtant.

A Letter from New-York, dated on Thurſday laſt, mentions a Report being then there that Rogers was returned, and had brought in two Priſoners, and two Deſerters; and it was alſo ſaid, that all the Swiſs in the French Service at Ticonderoga were put in Irons, in order to prevent their Deſerting.

In the Storm on the Third Inſtant, the Brig Nancy, Captain Carter, bound to Barbados, overſet at Reedy-Iſland, and three of her Hands were drowned. The reſt of the Shipping there, we hear, with Difficulty rode it out.

From different Parts of the Country we learn, that there has been a great deal of Damage done by it; ſome Houſes being blown down; a Number of Cattle killed; the Roofs carried off of many Barns, and great Part of the Fences laid flat.

[The New-York Poſt is not come in.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, from Jamaica.
Brig Jamaica Packet, James Reed, from Ditto.
Schooner Betty, Hugh Wright, from Ditto.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, from Barbados.
Ship Nancy, James Billinge, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sarah, Edward Aſhburner, for St. Kitts.
Ship Beulah, James Gibbon, for Antigua.
Ship Ann, Edward Vaughan, for Ditto.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, for Barbados,
Sloop Greenwich William Barnes, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Snow Gambole, Charles Hobby Hubbard, to St. Kitts.
Snow Recovery, Robert Stephenſon, to Londonderry.
Schooner Speedwell, James Harvey, to North-Carolina.
Schooner Tryall, William Langdell, to Salem.
Ship Arnold, William Cuzzins, to Virginia.
Ship Prince George, William Kidd, to Barbados.
Ship Speedwell, Anthony Robinſon, to London.
Sloop Patty, John M'Clelland, to Antigua.
Sloop Polly, Peter Adams to North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, Thomas Tillinghurſt, to Rhode-Iſland.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Thurſday the 19th inſt. by THOMAS LLOYD, at his Houſe in Arch-ſtreet, near the Corner of Third-ſtreet, ſundry Sorts of Houſhold Furniture. The Sale to begin at Ten a Clock in the Forenoon.

LOST, or exchanged at John Biddle's, at the Indian King, in Philadelphia, in September laſt, a ſuperfine Drab Great Coat, the Collar lined with light coloured Velvet, and the Sleeves lined with glazed Linen. Whoever brings the ſaid Great Coat to ſaid Biddle's, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

ISAAC WEBSTER.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION, containing 225 Acres of Land, 150 whereof are cleared, 20 Acres of Meadow, moſt of it watered, a Stone Houſe, compleatly finiſhed, 30 by 27, two Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar under the whole, with a Stone Kitchen adjoining, a Well of Water near the Door, a Yard, and large Garden, pailed in, a Barn, Stable, and other Outhouſes. Likewiſe a Frame Tenement, one Story high, with two Rooms and two Fire-places. Alſo a Water Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill, both overſhot, double geer'd, and ſupplied by the ſame large and conſtant Stream of Water; the Griſt-Mill has long had the Reputation of a good Merchant Mill, and is well accuſtomed for Country Work; the whole late the Property of Richard Mitchell, deceaſed, and lies compleatly together on a great Road, in the Townſhip of Wrights-Town, in Bucks County, about 24 Miles from Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the Premiſes, may be informed of the Terms and Title, by applying to ELDAD ROBERTS, or JOSEPH WATSON, Executors.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, in order to have them ſettled. ϑ 4 W.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Gentlemen and others, that JOHN BEALS, from London, at the Sign of the Nets, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes and mends all Sorts of Nets; ſuch as Seine Nets, Caſting Nets, Nets to keep the Flies from Horſes in Summer, Woodcock Nets, Stoop Nets, Pockets for Billiard Tables, Shooting Bags, and Hoop Nets, and all other Kinds that may be wanted. Said Beals will alſo go to Gentlemens or others Houſes, and make or mend Nets by the Day, or by the Piece. He alſo plays on the Violin at the Aſſembly, Balls, and all other Entertainments; and likewiſe teaches the Violin, and other Inſtruments of Muſick, in a plain and eaſy Way, by Book, and will be much obliged to thoſe who ſhall employ him in any of the above Particulars. ⊕

New Jerſey, Gloucester County, January 7, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Chew the Wife of John Chew, of the Cole-Landing, in the Townſhip and County of Glouceſter, in the Province of New Jerſey, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him conſiderably in Debt, and alſo taken from him the Deeds of his Lands, as alſo ſundry Bonds, Bills, Notes, and Books of Account; Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from taking any Aſſignment from her, the ſaid Elizabeth Chew, of any of the ſaid Deeds, Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Books of Account, or to pay any of the Monies due, or to become due thereon; if they do, they may depend on being proceeded againſt for the ſame as the Law directs. And alſo all Perſons are hereby forewarned not to truſt her, the ſaid Elizabeth Chew, on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. JOHN CHEW. *

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Nathaniel Allen, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Nehemiah Allen, John Allen, Nathaniel Allen, Joſeph Allen, Hannah Allen, and Joſeph Richardſon, Goldſmith, Executors to the ſaid Eſtate, in order to be ſettled and paid.

To be SOLD a Ground Rent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground belonging to James Claypole; any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Ground Rent, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to the above Executors. Alſo to be ſold by the Executors above-named, the Houſe and Lot of Ground where Nathaniel Allen lately dwelt, containing in Breadth, on Front-ſtreet, 20 Feet, and in Depth from Front ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, clear of the Proprietary's Thirds. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſaid Houſe and Lot, paying one third Part of the Purchaſe-money, may have Credit for the Remainder, giving Security if required. Enquire of

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *Goldſmith*, *

CAme to the Plantation of Stephen Carpenter, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, on the 20th of July laſt, a brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, paces and trots, her two near Feet white, and a bay Colt with her, has a large Star in its Forehead. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. STEPHEN CARPENTER. ⊙

☞ Good Stockings fit for Soldiers to be ſold, enquire at the POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1757.

Saturday next will be publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. (Price Ten Shillings.)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the 14th of *October*, 1756, to the 30th of *September*, 1757.

JUſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, The POCKET ALMANACK for the Year 1758.

Where alſo may be had, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the ſame Year.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Eaſton*, in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, 1757.

Where alſo may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaſter*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1757.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the ſaid Office, That a proportionable Part of the Principal Money muſt now be paid in, and ſunk yearly; and unleſs they do, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

N. B. No further Indulgence can be now given to Delinquents; and unleſs the Quota's due are paid up, the mortgaged Premiſes muſt be forthwith ſold at publick Vendue.

Halifax, November 4, 1757.

On or about the 25th Day of March next will be sold, by Order, under a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded against Stephen Theodore Janssen, of the City of London, Esq; several Houses, Lots, and Tracts of Land, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, lately belonging to, or improved by, Ephraim Cooke, late of Halifax, Merchant, viz.

A LARGE commodious Dwelling-house and Yard, situate on the Beach, in Halifax aforesaid, as the same is now possessed by Thomas Saul, Esq; at the yearly Rent of Fifty Pounds Currency.---A large Shop, Yard and Premises adjoining to the said Dwelling-house, well situated for Trade, as the same are now occupied by William Bell, under a Lease which expires the 13th of December, 1758, at the yearly Rent of Thirty-five Pounds Currency. Also a large double House adjoining to the last mentioned Premises, and Yard thereto belonging, known by the Name of Pontac-Tavern, as the same are now occupied by Jonathan Giffard, under a Lease which expires the 30th of December, 1758, at the yearly Rent of One Hundred Pounds Currency.---Also a Piece of Ground and a Wharff facing said Tavern, and which extends into the Harbour 200 Feet, be the same more or less, with a small Tenement thereon erected, at present in the Occupation of William Best, at the Rent of Twenty-six Pounds per Annum.---Also a Parcel of Ground in the North Suburbs of Halifax aforesaid, containing in Front 400 Feet, and in Depth 200 Feet, more or less, adjoining to the Fish-Flakes of Messieurs Bourn and Freeman.---Also two Islands at the Entrance of the Harbour of Halifax aforesaid, known by the Name of Great and Little Thrumcap, and the Stoney-Beech there, for the curing of Fish.---Also two large Tracts of Land in Mahon-Bay, in the Township of Lunenburg, in the Province aforesaid, one containing, by Survey, 250 Acres, more or less, of fine improvable Land, situate on a fine Stream of Water called Martin's Brook, the other contains, by Survey, 450 Acres, more or less, of fine improvable Land, situated on a fine River called Muscadeck, alias Musharnash River, with the Sawmills Dwelling-houses, Block-houses, and Out-houses thereto severally belonging.---Also a Wharff, Store-house, and other Premises, in the Township of Lunenburg aforesaid. The whole of the before-mentioned Premises will be sold entire or separate, as may be most suitable. Proposals will be received by William Janssen, of Cecil-street, Strand, London, Esq, one of the Assignees of the said Bankrupt, or by Mr. George Suckling, of Halifax aforesaid.

To be LETT,

A Tanyard, in the Northern Liberties, together with a dwelling-house, Mill-house, Beam-house, and some other small Buildings, on a Lot bounded by the great Road to Germantown and Frankford, and by another Road to Kensington, &c. and easterly by a Creek, navigable for Flats, Shallops, &c. the Front being wharffed along the Creek Side above 80 Feet; the Water-pool near the Creek, having a Communication therewith by a Trunk below, may be filled or emptied with Ease; the Mill, Pits, and other Conveniences, in tolerable Order; may be seen by applying to JOSEPH WATKINS, in Philadelphia.---Of whom may be had seasoned Boards and Scantlings of divers Kinds and Sizes; and also Carpenters and Joiners Planes, of most Sorts, made and sold by said Watkins.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

LAST Night broke out of Cumberland County Goal, in West-Jersey, one John Kelly, near 5 Feet 10 Inches high, spair built, of a fair Complexion, and about 20 Years of Age: Had on when he went away, an old light coloured Coat, dark Fustian Breeches, wears a Cap or Wig, and it is supposed will change his Clothes, he was born in the aforesaid County, and it is supposed he will go towards Carolina. Whoever takes up said Kelly, and secures him in any Goal, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

Dec. 29. 1757. MAXELL EWING, Sheriff.

JOHN CARE, at the Sign of the Saddle tree, in Strawberry-Alley, Philadelphia, makes all Sorts of Saddle-trees after the best Manner, such as English riveting; any Person wanting large Quantities, may be supplied for ready Money, and those that please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on good Work; he also has sundry Sorts of felt and fine Castor Hats, an Assortment of dry Goods; and keeps several Saddle-horses to hire out.

BENJAMIN JACKSON,

Mustard and Chocolate maker, from London, now of Lætitia-Court, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

PREPARES the genuine Flour of Mustard seed, of all Degrees of Fineness, in a Manner that renders it preferable to any of the European, which it far excels for Exportation, not being bitter when fresh made (as that is) but if mixed with only cold Water, well seasoned with Salt, is fit for immediate Use, and will be warranted to keep good any reasonable Time, even in the hottest Climates.

He also prepares Chocolate in the best Manner, and sells both the above Commodities at the lowest Prices. Any Person favouring him with their Orders, by Letter, may depend on having them executed with the same Punctuality and Dispatch, as if personally present.

P. S. To prevent any future Imposition on the Publick by any such Advertisements as have already been published, and calculated to hinder the raising of Mustard Seed, by offering a Price too low to make that Article worth Attention; they are hereby desired to pay no Regard to such for the future, for as the said Jackson left England on Purpose to establish the Manufacturing of Mustard in this City, and will want a large Quantity of Seed annually, he now gives Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel (and so in Proportion for any lesser Quantity) and is willing to engage with any Person or Persons, willing to raise it, at a Price that will make it worth their Notice. ¶ Tbc. 3 Ms.

RUN away on the 6th Instant, from the Subscriber, living in Birmingham Township, Chester County, an Irish Servant Man, named Miles Fitzpatrick, about 21 Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Snuff coloured Coat, a striped Jacket, half worn Hat, and dark coloured Stockings. He has a Lump on his Right Side like a Bladder. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊕ GEORGE BRINTON.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A NEW two Story House, 30 Feet by 25, four Rooms on a Floor, compleatly finished, with a Cellar under the whole, has four Fire-places, with a good Kitchen, and Stable that will hold 16 Horses, and three Load of Hay over Head, and a Quarter of an Acre of Land, situated in Kingsbury, by Trenton, near the Mill, suitable for a Merchant, or Tavern. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living near Allen-town, in Monmouth County.

⊕ ELISHA LAWRENCE.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, the Beginning of November last, two Horses, one brown, and the other bay, branded on the near fore Shoulder; the owner coming to said Plantation, describing their other Marks, and paying Charges, may have them again. ELIAS HARMER. ¶

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

To the PUBLIC.

ON Monday, the Ninth Instant, Messieurs DOVE and REILY propose to open a School for the Education of Youth; in which will be taught by Mr. DOVE Greek, Latin, and the English Language, according to the most exact Rules of Grammar, with such an accurate and masculine Pronunciation and Accent as become its Dignity. The best Translations of the best Classics shall be read and explained in the English School, the Beauties and remarkable Passages pointed out, with the Derivation of all Greek or Latin Words, worthy Observation. By Mr. REILY will be taught Writing in all the usual Hands, and Arithmetic in all its Parts, both Vulgar and Decimal.

N. B. Youth may be boarded at Mr. Dove's, with proper Accommodations, as usual. Tbc. 6 M.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen desirous to buy or sell Estates, Houses, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be assisted therein by applying to him at his Office in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, where their Business (as usual) will be transacted with the greatest Care, Dispatch and Secrecy. Those who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwise.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessors or Owners of the Deeds relating to such Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At the said Office is transacted, as above, the Notarial Business, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

Imported in the ship Speedwell, Captain Robinson, and ship Hope, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Opposite the Court-house, in Market-street,

OZenbrigs, Irish linens, cambricks, long lawns, princes linen, cotton chintz, calicoes, tammies, durants, calimancoes, London shaloons, cloth coloured single worsted damasks, black taffeties, black persian, light, cloth and crow coloured sewing silk, black and white taffety and paduasoy ribbons, No. 12, 4, and 4 and half pins, white and coloured womens bath lamb mittens, mens gloves, red and scarlet flannel, green, blue, light and drab coloured hair plush, green and blue broadcloth, green, blue, light and drab coloured orris and mohair fringe, blue, green and white 3 corded sewing silk, diaper, girth web, straining ditto, twist ditto, green and red striped woollen ditto, swivel stirrups, plain ditto, womens ditto, brass tuft nails, brass staple and loopt ditto, silvered staple and loopt ditto, brass garnish nails, 2, 3, and 4 penny clout nails, 14 ounce and 8 ounce tacks white setts, black buckles, colt snaffle bits, rippon ditto, full nobbed ditto, Rhode-Island curb bits, whole and half cannon ditto, pelham ditto, sadlers iron strainers, scolloping irons, pricking irons and awls, curry combs, mane ditto, horse brushes, White's and Smith's loom best steel plate hand-saws, tennant ditto, common hand and tennant ditto, 5 and 6 feet cross-cut ditto, brass handles and escutcheons for drawers, desk setts, complete, draw-locks, desk suits, setts of tea-chest furniture, chest locks, cupboard locks, stock locks rim and brass nobb'd locks, brass nobb'd latches, large brass cocks, small ditto for kegs, fence pan gun locks bridle ditto, steel spurs, common tinned ditto, H & HL hinges, chest hinges, rule joint table hinges, brass desk hinges, clock-case ditto, prospect ditto brass H ditto, brass castors, flat and round headed screws, shoemakers tacks and awl blades, Howe's best shoe knives 3, 4 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20-penny nails, hob ditto, sprigs, trunk nails, tenter hooks, English screw, frying pans augers, gimblets, tap and bung borers, round socket chizels and gouges, long and short firmers, turning chizels and gouges, plain irons carpenters and coopers jointer irons, iron candlesticks, sash pullies and line, carpenters compasses, coopers ditto with bows, best box two feet rules, 2 feet sliding ditto, chairmakers bits, center and carpenters pin bits, broad axes, carpenters and coopers adzes, coopers axes, joiners hatchets small hatchets with handles, carpenters and lathing hammers, flat and half round files and rasps, handsaw and cross-cut saw files, silvered coffin furniture, complete silvered flowered and plain coffin handles and letters, common tinned coffin handles, iron pepper mills, flat and round plate bolts, chest handles, best large secret padlocks, common black ditto, splinter padlocks, flat irons, and box ditto. Tbc. 3 Ms.

JOHN GIBSON

HAS imported in the Mercury, Captain Robinson, from Liverpool, a large Variety of Irish Linens, which he will sell cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, at his House on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff. Also Rum, Sugar and Melasses. Tbc.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1757.

RUN away on the 18th Instant, at Night, from Abraham Carpenter, a Servant Maid, named Unity Boddin; she is lusty and strong, has a broad Face, much Pock-marked, and something like a Sore on the Side of her Nose, by the Nostril: Had on a light coloured striped Poplin Worsted Gown, much worn, an old green Petticoat, a pained Calicoe Ditto, much worn, over the green one, good Shoes, new speckled Apron, wears a Ribbon on her Head, has red Hair, it is supposed her Stockings are blue, with red Gores, and it is imagined she has a Bundle of Things with her: She came over with Captain Mitchell last Summer. She has been seen lurking about Town several Times. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, if taken in Town, and Thirty Shillings if ten Miles from Town, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM CARPENTER.

N. B. A good English Sleigh, and a compleat Pair of Sleigh Runners, with a Horse Head to them, to be sold by said Carpenter. Also a good riding Horse, seven Years old, goes well in a Chair.

To be SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Ground, on the South Side of High-street, or Market street, between the sixth and seventh Streets from Delaware, each of them 19 Feet and an Half in Breadth, and in Depth 118 Feet; three of them are contiguous on the East Side of Seventh-street. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JASPER CARPENTER, Joiner, in Second-street. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, That GEORGE ABINGTON, late from London, proposes to open a Dancing School on suitable Encouragement. Any Person inclining to encourage the Undertaking, may be assured of his Care and Diligence in teaching. He has practised under Mr. Levitz, at His Majesty's Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. He is to be spoke with at Mr. Barcholomew's, in Arch street, or, upon timely Notice, will wait on Ladies or Gent'l men at their own Homes. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Woman, about 24 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, and has a Female Child, between two and three Years old. Enquire of the Printer. Tbc. † 5 s.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

BY SAMUEL FRESTON MOORE, in Third street, between Market and Arch-streets. A Plantation, in Oxford Township, within eight Miles of Philadelphia, containing 240 Acres, 100 thereof well wooded, near 25 Acres of Meadow, and more may be made, 200 bearing Apple Trees, as many Heart Cherries, and some Peach Trees, a Stone House lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, with good Cellars, a large Milk-house, and Well of fine Water; also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Any reasonable Time will be allowed the Purchaser, and the Payments made easy, by receiving them annually, with Interest. The Premises may be entered upon the 25th of 3d Month, March, next. Tbc.

WHEREAS James Hunter, formerly a Chapman in this Province, has opened a Shop in Mr. John Crellon's House in Strawberry-alley, between the Signs of the Sugar-loaf and Saddle-tree, near the Market, keeps a neat Assortment of Goods, and proposes to sell on reasonable Terms for ready Money: He will be obliged to all his old Acquaintance, and others that will favour him with their Custom.

* 5s. Tbc. 6 Ws. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Hunter by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all Persons who have any Demands against him are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Maryland, Kent County, December 27, 1757.

THERE is now in Kent County Goal a Negroe Man, aged about Fifty Years, taken up as a Runaway, his Name, and that of his Master, unknown, as he pretends he cannot speak English; he is poorly cloathed, and bends forward in his Walking. His Master is desired to come and pay his Fees, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in 14 Days from the Date hereof. by HERCULES COUTTS, Sheriff. ¶

STray'd away from the Plantation of Patrick Carr, of Moreland Township, on the 19th Day of September last, three Cow Kine, viz. A large brown Cow, about 6 Years old, with a Bell on, will calve in about two Months: A blackish Heifer, with browniish Ears, near two Years old; and a white and brown spotted Ditto, about the same Age of the other: The Heifers are both Ear-marked with a Swallow Fork. Whoever takes up the said Cattle, and brings them to Fletcher's Mill, on Pennypecker, or sends Word to the Owner, so as he may have them again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by PATRICK CARR. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Man, about eighteen Years of Age, can talk pretty good English, and is fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of Mr. John Reynell, or of Captain Jackson, on board the Ursula, at Edgar's Wharff.

WHEREAS it was set forth in a late Advertisement that the Partnership of Jonathan and John Mifflin was near expiring, and those that were indebted thereunto were requested to make speedy Payment; but little Regard being had to the said Notice, this is to inform all those indebted, that the said Partnership is now expired, and that the whole Concerns thereof are now put into the Hands of the Subscriber, who gives this publick Notice, that all who are in Arrears, unless they come in a very short Time and pay, or give Bond, with Security, if required, may expect the most speedy and effectual Measures will be taken to compel them thereunto; and those that are indebted by Bond, Bill or Note, are required to come and pay, or give fresh Bonds to the Subscriber only, who still continues his Store in the old Place, near the Draw-bridge, and has for Sale the following Articles for ready Money, viz. Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Beef, Pork, and Mackrel, fine and coarse Salt, Indian Corn, Iron Pots and Kettles, Bar Iron and Grind-stones; likewise an Assortment of Irish Linens, Tandems, Sail Duck, Ticklinburgs, Ozenbrigs, Persians, Pins, Needles, Powder, Shot, and best French Indigo; also a Quantity of Pipe Staves, and a Servant Girl, who has about seventeen Months to serve, can spin, and weave Muffatees and Wig Cauls.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, about 4 Months since, a black Horse, about 14 or 15 Hands high, shod before, paces well, is about 14 Years old, carries his Ears very upright, and branded on the near Buttock IR in a Piece. Whoever brings the said Horse to the Owner, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN MIFFLIN, junior.

WILLIAM RUSH,

In Front-street, above Arch-street, at the Sign of the Lock and Key,

HAS to sell a very good Assortment of Gun-locks, Files, and Nails, and sundry other Things; and makes Guns, and repairs old Ones. Any Person who understands any Branch of the Gun Business well, by applying to said Rush, will be employed. Those who want any of the above Articles may depend upon being well served.

Wilmington, December 26. 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to Abraham Judah, of Wilmington, in the County of New-Castle, are hereby desired either to pay their respective Debts, or give their Obligation for the same before the first Day of March next, he being determined to settle his Affairs by therefore expects that this will be complied with, as no farther Notice will be given to any Person: And all Persons having any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged.---He has on Hand a very large and neat Assortment of East-India and European Goods of almost all Sorts, which he will sell extremely cheap either Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money or short Credit. Also a good small Sloop, that will carry about 240 Barrels of Flour (with a good Inventary) about 20 Months old. Likewise West India Rum by the Hogshead or Ton.

Tbc. 8 Ws. * 5s. ABRAHAM JUDAH.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, opposite the Tun Tavern, in Water-street,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogshead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbc.

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January 19, 1758. NUMB. 1517.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE late Aſſembly of this Province did addreſs your Honour to remove *William Moore*, Eſq; from all public Offices, Poſts, and Employments whatſoever, under His Majeſty in this Government, being convinced, on an impartial Enquiry, that he had greatly miſbehaved himſelf in his public Office as a Juſtice of the Peace, and that as he had ſo manifeſtly violated the Truſt repoſed in him, he was unworthy of all public Truſt and Confidence whatſoever. This Enquiry, we beg Leave to obſerve, was attended with the ſame Rules of Juſtice your Honour intends to proceed on, that of "making him "acquainted with the Complaints and Evidence exhibited "againſt him, and of giving him an Opportunity of mak-"ing his Defence."---This that Aſſembly was conſcious "common Juſtice required," and therefore gave *William Moore* repeated Notice of their Reſolution to examine into the Aggrievances complained of, and required his Attendance to exculpate himſelf, and prove his Innocence, if in his Power, as appears from the Minutes of the Houſe.

It is likewiſe true, that the ſaid *William Moore* was arreſted by a Deputy of our Serjeant at Arms, and is now in Cuſtody for publiſhing an inſolent and ſcandalous Libel, replete with the moſt indecent Calumnies and ſhameful Falſhoods againſt the late Aſſembly of this Province, tending, in the moſt evident Manner, to bring the Authority and Dignity of the Houſe of Repreſentatives into Deriſion and Contempt among the People, and to a Diſſolution of ſome of the moſt eſſential Powers and Privileges of the Conſtitution.

This your Honour cannot be a Stranger to, as the Author had the Aſſurance to addreſs and preſent it to your Honour, and afterwards publiſh it in the public Gazette.

We ſhould think ourſelves extremely defective in our Duty to the late, as well as all future Aſſemblies, had we not, prior to all other Buſineſs, taken the neceſſary Steps to bring to Juſtice ſuch an heinous Offender againſt the Peace, Tranquility, and Authority of the Conſtitution.

And we hope, when your Honour conſiders how neceſſary it is, that both the Branches of the Government ſhould act in Concert, when the legal Rights and Power of either are abuſed, that you will chearfully concur, if neceſſary, in ſupporting the Rights and Privileges of the Aſſembly, and in puniſhing thoſe who ſhall dare to infringe or invade them; for, permit us to remark, the ſame reſtleſs and factious Perſons, that ſhall have Wickedneſs enough to inſult the one, will be prevailed on to abuſe the other: And ſhould they ſucceed in their arbitrary Deſigns of cruſhing the Powers of the Aſſembly, may, with the ſame Reſolution, attack the other Branch of the Conſtitution, and, if poſſible, reduce it to equal Deriſion and Contempt; to prevent which inconceivable Miſchief, nothing can be ſo effectual as a ſteady Unanimity in the Legiſlature, and a due Exertion of the Powers of each for the Preſervation of both.

It is therefore with Pleaſure we obſerve your Honour is determined, as far as your Powers extend, to make a public Example of ſuch who have miſbehaved or oppreſſed His Majeſty's Subjects, under Colour of their Offices; and that you are "ſincerely diſpoſed to do every Thing in "your Power, conſiſtent with the Rules of Juſtice," with reſpect to the Complaints and Petitions againſt *William Moore*.

At the Time we, in the Character of the late Aſſembly, preſented the Addreſs againſt him to your Honour, we did expect that, upon an impartial Examination of the Aſſembly into the Complaints and Oppreſſion of their Conſtituents, you would have been pleaſed to have removed a Perſon from his public Offices, who, it appeared from the Petitions and Examinations taken on Oath, and laid before your Honour, had ſo heinouſly offended, and been ſo long in the conſtant Practice of diſtreſſing the poor and neceſſitous Part of the People.

A Multitude of Inſtances might be adduced to your Honour, where this has been done by the Crown upon the Examinations of the Commons, whoſe Power of Enquiry into the Grievances of the People has been eſtabliſhed ever ſince the Exiſtence of the preſent happy Conſtitution: But as your Honour ſeems determined not to remove him without an Enquiry into the Facts before yourſelf, "and to "that End had appointed a Day for hearing the Proofs," we beg Leave to remark, that we never had any Notice of that Appointment, which we humbly conceive we ought to have had, in order to enable us to have drawn up the Charges againſt him in ſo many ſeveral Articles of Impeachment, directed proper Perſons to proſecute in Behalf of the injured and diſtreſſed People, and to have had a Committee of the Houſe preſent during the Courſe of the Trial.

Theſe Steps, may it pleaſe your Honour, are ſtrictly agreeable to the Uſage of Parliament, and Cuſtoms of our Mother Country, which we hope will ever be (as they ought) the invariable Rules of the Conduct of both the Branches of the Legiſlature. Without this, no regular or legal Procedure can be had in the Trial of any Perſon whatſoever before your Honour, no more than an inferior Court can proceed to try and convict a Felon without a Preſentment or Indictment from the Grand Inqueſt for that Purpoſe. The Power of impeaching is inconteſtably in the Aſſembly by the Charter of Privileges, and an eſtabliſhed Law of the Province; and the Power of determining ſuch Impeachments in the Governor alone: And therefore a Concern for the Honour of the Governor, and the Rights of the People we repreſent, obliges us to inform him, that all Hearings and Trials before the Council, where they aſſume a Voice in the judicial Determination, is an high Infringement on the Rights of the People, a Violation of the Charters of the Province, and an Innovation in the Conſtitution, as it would be erecting a new Court of Judicature unknown in the Government before, which neither the Laws or Charters of the Province will ſupport or countenance.

Therefore, in order to avoid a Failure of Juſtice, and at the ſame time to ſupport the Rights and Privileges of the Conſtitution, and Uſages of Parliament, we requeſt your Honour will appoint a Day for the Trial of *William Moore* upon ſuch Articles of Impeachment as ſhall be exhibited againſt him by this Houſe; upon due Notice whereof we will, with all Expedition, proceed to draw up in Form ſuch of the Peoples Complaints as are of the moſt heinous Nature, and can be evidently proved againſt him, and preſent them to your Honour, for your Determination thereon. As ſoon as this is done, our Serjeant at Arms ſhall either attend with the Priſoner in his Cuſtody, or deliver him over to ſuch Perſon as your Honour ſhall appoint for that Purpoſe during the Trial, as ſhall be moſt agreeable to your Honour.

January 10, 1758. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* THOMAS LEECH, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALL I intended by my laſt Meſſage to you, was to ſhew you I had paid great Regard to the Remonſtrance made to me by the late Aſſembly of this Province againſt Mr. *Moore*, and had taken the proper Steps to enquire into the Truth of the many Petitions exhibited againſt him; and further, to acquit myſelf from any Charge of Delay on that Occaſion.

I did not take upon me to require of you the Cauſes of his being arreſted and impriſoned, nor do I think it now becomes me to enquire, whether the Addreſs you mention contains libellous Matter againſt the late Aſſembly; or if it does, whether *you*, who (as you are pleaſed to ſay) "in "the Character of the late Aſſembly, preſented the Addreſs "againſt Mr. *Moore*," can, *in your preſent Capacity, as a new Aſſembly*, take Notice of, and puniſh the Author of it. You no Doubt will judge how far your legal Power extends, and take Care to confine yourſelves within the Limits by which it is circumſcribed. You ought, and I am perſuaded will, ſupport your own Dignity and legal Rights, in which you will always find me ready, "if neceſſary," to join and act in Concert with you, ſo far as I have Power to do it.

I cannot help obſerving, that from ſeveral Parts of your laſt Meſſage, you ſeem apprehenſive that, in the Steps taken by me to bring the Complaints againſt Mr. *Moore* to a full Hearing, I have attempted "to eſtabliſh a new Ju-"dicature, unknown to the Conſtitution; and that a Con-"cern for my Honour obliged you to inform me, that all "Hearings and Trials before the Council, where they aſ-"ſume a Voice in the judicial Determination, is an high "Infringement of the Rights of the People, a Violation of "the Charter of the Province, and an Innovation in the "Conſtitution." I am much obliged to you, Gentlemen, for the Concern you expreſs for my Honour; but I cannot conceive what could give Riſe to your Apprehenſions. *A Concern for my own Honour, and that of the Council*, lays me under the Neceſſity of telling you, that your Fears had no juſt Foundation; that in no one Inſtance, ſince my Acceſſion to this Government, I have ever by myſelf, or in Conjunction with my Council, ſat as a Court of Judicature, or given any judicial Determination.

On conſidering the Matters complained of in the late Aſſembly's Addreſs againſt Mr. *Moore*, I could not be ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe that I had *a judicial Power* to arraign, try, condemn and puniſh him, for the Offences therein charged upon him: Indeed the only particular Charge alledged againſt him was that of Extortion, an Offence very criminal in its Nature, and for which (if guilty) he ought to be ſeverely puniſhed; but I well knew, that a poſitive Act of Aſſembly of this Province annexed a Penalty to that Offence, and directed the Mode of Trial therein, and that without aſſuming a Power of diſpenſing with Law, I could not ſit in a judicial Capacity on his Trial: However, as the Office, in which it is ſaid he had miſbehaved himſelf, was held under this Government, I thought it a Duty I owed to Juſtice, and to the Public, to ſatisfy myſelf of his Guilt or Innocence, that if he could not clearly acquit himſelf from the Charges, I might, by depriving him of his Commiſſion, at leaſt put it out of his Power to commit the like Offences for the future. To this End only I appointed *Monday* laſt for the Hearing, and deſired the Aſſiſtance of my Council. If in this I have violated the Charter, and been guilty of an Innovation in the Conſtitution, and erected a new Court of Juſtice, I leave you and the World to judge.

I have very carefully conſidered, as well as the Shortneſs of the Time would admit, that Part of your Meſſage, wherein you aſſert, "that the Power of impeaching "is inconteſtably in the Aſſembly, by the Charter of Pri-"vileges, and an eſtabliſhed Law of this Province, and "the Power of determining ſuch Impeachments in the "Governor alone," and do aſſure you, that if I could be as fully convinced as you ſeem to be, that I am legally veſted with ſo ſupreme a Power, I would not heſitate one Moment to take upon me the Exerciſe of it. Give me Leave to obſerve to you, Gentlemen, that in the Eſtabliſhment of ſo tranſcendant a Power, in the ſingle Perſon of a Governor of this Province, ſo widely differing in its preſent Frame and Conſtitution from that of our Mother Country, eſpecially in the Branches of the Legiſlative Body, the Lives, Liberties and Properties of every Freeman in it, are deeply intereſted. I agree with you, that Impeachments are warranted by the Uſage of Parliament, and Cuſtoms of our Mother Country; but you will pleaſe further to conſider, that the Parliament of *England* conſiſts of three different Bodies and Eſtates, namely, the King, Lords and Commons, each of which have, inherent in them, diſtinct Prerogatives, Privileges, Powers and Juriſdictions, which I conceive they do not derive under any poſitive Laws made for that Purpoſe; but ſuch their Rights are originally founded in the Nature of their Inſtitution, and the Principles of an *Engliſh* Government. Hence the Commons have an undoubted Right to impeach Criminals for ſuch high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, as they cannot be called to an account for in the ordinary and eſtabliſhed Courts of Juſtice; and it is as undoubtedly the Right of the Houſe of Lords only, to hear, try, and paſs Sentence of Death, or otherwiſe, as they ſee Occaſion, againſt ſuch Offenders. The Legiſlature here conſiſts of two Parts only, the King's Repreſentative, and the Repreſentatives of the People, without any middle State, reſembling the Houſe of Lords, between them; and neither of the Branches of the Legiſlature of this Province have any other Powers or Juriſdictions but thoſe which are expreſly delegated and granted them. Admitting therefore, *for Argument Sake*, the Words of the Charter, and Law of the Province, you refer to, in their full Latitude and Extent, which are, "that the Aſſembly ſhall have Power "to chuſe a Speaker, and other their Officers; and "ſhall be Judges of the Qualifications and Elections of their "own Members, ſit upon their own Adjournments, ap-"point Committees, prepare Bills, in order to paſs into "Laws, impeach Criminals, and redreſs Grievances; and "ſhall have all other Powers and Privileges of an Aſſem-"bly, according to the Rights of the free born Subjects "of *England*, and as is uſual in any of the King's Planta-"tions in *America*;" yet it does not follow, that the Governor of the Province has the Power of hearing, trying and paſſing Sentence on ſuch Impeachments. No ſuch Juriſdiction is given him by the Words of the Charter, or elſewhere, that I can find, on the ſtricteſt Scrutiny. Nor does it ſeem to me for the Security of the Lives and Liberties of the good People of this Province, *that their Governor alone, or any one Man living, ſhould be inveſted with ſo high a Truſt*. Power has in it great Allurements, and, when offered, is ſeldom refuſed; but I have the Pleaſure to find, that a preceding Governor of this Province had Virtue enough to decline acting as a Judge in a Caſe of Impeachment under the preſent Charter.

Be pleaſed to remember, Gentlemen, that the Freedom and Happineſs of an *Engliſhman* conſiſts, in a great Meaſure, in the moſt ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by his Equals, in every Caſe that affects his Life, Liberty, Character, or Fortune, and that to deprive him of that Right *againſt Law, or without clear Law*, is the higheſt Injury that can poſſibly be done him; and that whoſoever in ſuch a Caſe, under an *Engliſh* Conſtitution, takes away the Life of a Subject, is anſwerable for his Blood, and guilty of Murder. Theſe Conſiderations, among others, have ſuch Weight with me, that I dare not accept of the Power you offer me as the ſole Judge in Impeachments, till it is demonſtrated to me, that the Law has inveſted me with it; when that is done, I will chearfully comply with what my Duty requires of me; but till then, you will excuſe me, if I decline any ſuch Juriſdiction, *leſt I may juſtly ſubject myſelf to the Charge of eſtabliſhing a new Judicature, uſurping an illegal Power, infringing the Liberties of the People, and, in ſhort, ſubverting the Conſtitution.*

Permit me now to remind you, Gentlemen, that the Defence and Protection of this Province, greatly depends on your attending, without Loſs of Time, to the ſeveral weighty Matters recommended to you in my Meſſages of the Seventeenth of *October*, and Third of this Inſtant; and therefore I again moſt earneſtly entreat you, that every Conſideration of leſs Moment, and public Concern, may give Place to them in your Deliberations, and that you will defer all other Matters to more Leiſure and convenient Seaſon.

January 13, 1758. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMELY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE cannot help expreſſing our Surprize, that you ſhould be at a Loſs to "conceive what could give "Riſe to our Apprehenſions, that you had attempted to "eſtabliſh a new Court of Judicature, unknown to the "Conſtitution." For the Cauſe we think we could ſafely appeal to your Honour's Heart, but we know we can to your Expreſſions. In your Meſſage of the Ninth Inſtant, you expreſly inform us, "that common Juſtice re-"quired that no Man ſhould be condemned unheard in "any Matter that affected his Life, Fortune or Charac-"ter, and therefore declared your Deſign of giving *Wil-"liam Moore* an Opportunity *of making his Defence*." That

"from

" from the Moment you received the Addreſs of the " late Aſſembly for his Removal, you were determined " on a *full and cloſe Enquiry* into the Charges againſt him, " to make a public Example of him as far as your Power " extended." And that " to that End you had appoint- " ed the ſame Day for *hearing all the Proofs* in the Caſe, " after due Notice being given to the *Parties* and their " *Witneſſes*," and accordingly attended with your Council " in the Council-Chamber." Certainly, we ſhould be incredulous indeed, and very defective in our " Apprehenſions," did not theſe poſitive Declarations prevail on us to believe you did attempt to ſet up a new Judicature; and had not our Serjeant at Arms, for a very high Miſdemeanor, arreſted the Perſon intended to be tried, that Attempt had been fully executed. If the Iſſuing Proceſs to convene the Parties before your Honour, and your Council, the giving of Orders for the Summoning of Witneſſes by the Sheriff and his Deputies, in order to " hear all the Proofs in the Caſe," and thereupon to acquit or condemn the Perſon charged, and a Meeting at the Council-Chamber for that Purpoſe, are not evident Proofs of ſuch Attempt, we leave the Impartial to determine.

Theſe are what your Honour calls " *proper Steps*" to enquire into the Truth of the many Petitions againſt " *William Moore*;" though you are pleaſed to declare, " that you could not be ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe you had " a judicial Power to *Arraign, Try, Condemn and Puniſh*." If you did not intend to *arraign*, why was the Party charged, to come before your Honour and Council? If not to *try* or judicially determine, where was the Uſe of Witneſſes? If not to *condemn* or acquit, what could you mean by the Intimation, " that no Man ſhould be *condemned* unheard?" If not to puniſh, how could you make a " public Example of him?" Or if no judicial Determination was to be had thereon, what could be the Deſign of " hearing the *Proofs*," and " giving the Party an Opportunity of making his Defence?"

As to the Propriety of theſe " Steps," we beg Leave to remark, that they are not ſupported by our Charters, or the Laws of the Conſtitution, nor by any Precedent in our Mother Country; and have a Tendency to inſtitute an Authority, never attempted by our gracious Sovereign, or any of his Councils.----" Steps," that may be of dangerous Conſequences to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People; and ſhould your Honour and Council purſue them, we know not where they may end: For if you and your Council may, without the *Shadow* of Law, inſtitute a " full and cloſe Enquiry," at which you are to hear all the Proofs, and examine the Witneſſes upon Oath, " give the Party charged an Opportunity of making his Defence," and of being " acquitted" or " condemned" in this Caſe, you may with the ſame Kind of Reaſon, and Degree of Law, do it in every other; and at laſt determine not only Matters which affect the Properties, but the Liberties and Lives of the Subject, and that without that Security which ever muſt attend an antecedent Trial before, and Impeachment by, the Delegates of the People. Wherever a Perſon in a judicial Capacity breaks over the Verge and Confines of Law, he may rove in the Field of Oppreſſion, and never ſtop, his Power becomes tranſcendent and unconfined indeed. Your Honour therefore will excuſe us, for thinking, that in the Eſtabliſhment of a Power ſo unlimited, the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People are very intimately concerned, and may be more eſſentially affected, than where they cannot be tried but by the Impeachment of their Repreſentatives.

We have again conſidered, and ſtill perſiſt in, our Requeſt, that you would either remove *William Moore* from his public Offices, or permit us to impeach him of the many heinous Miſdemeanors charged againſt him, ſome of which are not cognizable in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice. We have no Doubt reſpecting our Right to impeach; nor are we obliged to your Honour for admitting it, " for Argument Sake" only. The Charter of Privileges, and a Law of the Province, are declarative of it, in too explicit Terms, to admit of the leaſt Doubt with the meaneſt and moſt *prejudiced* Capacity; and we ſtill are of Opinion, that your Honour ought to determine on ſuch Impeachment. By the Royal Grant, the Governor and Aſſembly here are conſtituted the two Branches of the legiſlative Authority; the one holding his Powers under the Crown, the other deriving their Authority from the People; and a Negative on our Laws is reſerved in the Crown; each of which, we agree, " have inherent " in them diſtinct Prerogatives, Privileges, Powers, and " Juriſdictions, founded in the Nature of their Inſtitu- " tion, and the Principles of an *Engliſh* Government;" and that to the Powers of each are annexed certain Requiſites, not expreſly granted by the Royal Charter, which are to be exerted occaſionally for the neceſſary Support and Exerciſe of their reſpective Juriſdictions for the Peace and Safety of the Province. The Governor here may be deemed to ſupply a middle State, and from the Nature of his Inſtitution muſt be inveſted with theſe Powers and Requiſites, and we apprehend ought, and was intended, to ſupply the Place of a Houſe of Lords in an inferior Degree, with reſpect to Hearing and Determining on Impeachments. This cannot be denied, conſiſtent with the Freedom and Principles of an *Engliſh* Government, where the Right of the Commons to redreſs Grievances is one of the moſt eſſential Checks in the Conſtitution. Without this Power in the Governor, there muſt be a manifeſt Failure of Juſtice: The Proprietary Officers, and others, may be guilty of the moſt atrocious Offences, not cognizable in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice, and the Government will be deſtitute of the Means of puniſhing them: Which would be ſuch a Defect in our Conſtitution, that common Senſe forbids the Suppoſition. Of this Opinion was a former Aſſembly of this Province on the like Occaſion; where they aſſert, that " the Power of im- " peaching Criminals is incident to the legiſlative Autho- " rity, for the common Safety, and that the Ends of Go- " vernment cannot be anſwered without it." And in Purſuance of this Opinion, they Reſolved, *N. C. D.*

Firſt, " That the preſent Conſtitution of this Government, " which veſts the legiſlative Authority in the Governor " and Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, does " well warrant us to impeach, and the Governor to judge " of ſuch Impeachments."

Secondly, " That the Council having, by our Conſti- " tution, no Share in the legiſlative Authority, ought " not to ſit with the Governor judicially upon ſuch Im- " peachments."

But your Honour is pleaſed to ſay, that " no ſuch Ju- " riſdiction is given you by the Charter, or elſewhere, " that you can find."---We agree that it is not " expreſly," but contend, that it is implicitly granted to you as the middle State of our Legiſlature, and " founded in the *very* Nature of your Inſtitution." If you have no other Powers or Juriſdiction " but thoſe which are expreſly delegated and " granted," by Virtue of what expreſs Authority or Delegation has your Honour, and your Predeceſſors, aſſumed to yourſelves the Right and Power of altering and amending Bills paſſed by the Aſſembly, and of putting an abſolute Negative on them, with other Powers and Rights, belonging to the Houſe of Lords alone, and no more expreſly granted than the Power of Judging on Impeachments? It cannot be by Virtue of your Repreſentation of the Crown; becauſe His Majeſty never exerciſed ſuch Powers. And therefore we confeſs, we cannot underſtand why you ſhould be ſo fond of aſſuming the one, and fearful of the other. We hope it cannot proceed from an Inclination to ſcreen wicked Miniſters from Juſtice, and to render ineffectual an eſſential and invaluable Power of the Conſtitution.

We beg Leave further to remark, that the Governor's aſſuming a Power to determine on the Impeachments of the Aſſembly, cannot be attended with the leaſt Inſecurity " to the Lives and Liberties of the People." But on the contrary, the Invaders of their Liberties, and their Oppreſſors, by this Means will be brought to Juſtice, who otherwiſe would oppreſs on, with Impunity, and the diſtreſſed Subject be without Redreſs. Your Honour will remember, that antecedent to any Impeachment before you, the grand *Inqueſt* of the Province, the Repreſentatives of the People, his Peers and " Equals," muſt be made ſenſible of his Guilt. A Sheriff may be corrupted, a Jury packed, a Court who holds their Commiſſions during Pleaſure may be influenced; but it is unnatural to preſume that the Repreſentative Body of the People ſhould be partial, corrupted, or do Injuſtice. Beſides, your Honour has the ſame Power, which you now are ſo fearful of aſſuming, whenever a Bill of Attainder or Diſability is preſented for your Approbation; and in that Caſe the " Lives, " Liberties, and Properties" of the People are as much in your Hands as in the Caſe of Impeachments; with this Difference only, that in the firſt you may determine on the Report of the Aſſembly only, but in the latter, there muſt be a judicial and ſolemn Hearing.

We are ſorry we cannot ſee the " Virtue" of refuſing to determine on the Impeachment of the Aſſembly, any more than that of inſtituting a new Court of Judicature, without their Aſſent. The Inſtance you gave us of a preceding Governor's " Virtue in declining to act as a Judge in a Caſe of Impeachment," muſt certainly ariſe from your not being acquainted with his Character.----He was a Gentleman, remarkable for being deſtitute of every Virtue, either moral, political or religious. The Government was in a continual Ferment during his whole Adminiſtration: The Rights of the People in perpetual *Jeopardy* by his arbitrary and unjuſt Invaſions. He was charged by the Aſſembly with being guilty of " frequent " and notorious Exceſſes and Debaucheries, not fit to be " rehearſed," and that his Behaviour was " offenſive to " God Almighty, diſhonourable to the Queen, and en- " couraging all Manner of Wickedneſs;" and, upon their Complaint, removed from his Government. Whence we are induced to believe that this Gentleman's declining to determine on Impeachments, did not proceed from any Diſreliſh he had to Power, or from his Virtues, either public or private, but from a determined Reſolution to protect a Favourite.

Had your Honour, upon the Addreſs of the late Aſſembly, founded upon the moſt impartial Enquiry, paid that Regard to it, and the Examinations of many diſintereſted Witneſſes laid before you, which we humbly conceive you ought to have done, and removed *William Moore*, this Diſpute about your Power to determine on Impeachments had not happened: But, may it pleaſe the Governor, when we perceive you are deaf to the Addreſs of that Aſſembly, regardleſs of the Affidavits laid before you, inſtituting a new Court of Judicature for his Trial without the Aſſent of the Repreſentatives of the People, and in the mean time permitting him to exerciſe all the Powers of his Offices, and the Means of his former Oppreſſion, to the great Terror and Anxiety of the People, who continue to exhibit to this Houſe freſh Complaints againſt him, we cannot be ſilent. We beg Leave to ſay, it is uſual with the Crown to remove wicked Miniſters on the Addreſs of the Commons ſometimes when that Addreſs is founded on Rumour only, and often when on an Examination before the Houſe.---And a former worthy Governor of this Province, when he was about to paſs a Bill of Diſability, required no other Satisfaction of the Guilt of the Perſon, than what he collected from a Conference with a Committee of Aſſembly. It is well known, that the Complaints againſt this Gentleman are not of a late Date only, your Honour is the third Governor to whom the People have applied for Redreſs againſt his Oppreſſion; but as yet remain without Relief.

We therefore intreat your Honour to conſider, that the principal Powers of our Aſſemblies are, thoſe of making Laws, granting Aids to the Crown, and redreſſing the Grievances and Oppreſſions of the People. The firſt, you well know, is highly invaded, and greatly diminiſhed, by arbitrary Proprietary Inſtructions, now in your Poſſeſſion, which you have declared you are bound to obey. The ſecond has been greatly violated by the frequent and conſtant Amendments in our Money Bills, directing the Aſſemblies as to the Manner, Meaſure and Time of granting Supplies, inſomuch, that tho' they have not admitted ſuch Amendments, yet they have often been neceſſitated, for the Preſervation of the Country, to frame new Bills agreeable to them. And ſhould your Honour perſiſt in refuſing to remove *William Moore*, on the Addreſs of the late Aſſembly, and the earneſt Solicitations of this, and will not exerciſe your Power of determining on the Articles of Impeachment we are ready to exhibit againſt him, the third and laſt, that of redreſſing Grievances, will in a great Meaſure be rendered ineffectual: A Failure of Juſtice muſt enſue in the Government: Wicked Miniſters and Magiſtrates may oppreſs the Subject, and diſtreſs the Poor, with Impunity: That important Check in the Conſtitution, on the Actions of wicked Officers, who hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, will be wanting: The three only eſſential and important Branches of the Aſſembly's Authority will be manifeſtly violated: The whole Powers of the Conſtitution be veſted in the Hands of the Governor, and our excellent mixt Frame of Government totally diſſolved.

Under theſe Circumſtances, we entreat your Honour would conſider with what Spirit or Pleaſure can the Aſſemblies of this Province give, or the People pay, their Aids to the Crown. We are a faithful and loyal People, ſolicitous of aſſiſting in the general Defence of *America*, as well as in that of our own particular Province; we are willing and ready to grant Supplies, if our Governors would leave us the Poſſeſſion of any Thing worth defending. Redreſs our Grievances, relieve our Fellow-Subjects from Oppreſſion and Slavery, reſtore the Conſtitution, and every thing your Honour can reaſonably aſk, will be chearfully granted.

January 17, 1758. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* THOMAS LEECH, *Speaker.*

BOSTON, December 26.

By a gentleman who came to town laſt week from Albany we hear, that the French and Indians were about building a fort at Oneida Lake; and that a body of French and Indians were expected at the German Flats; on account of which, a number of Provincials were to be ſent thither, in order to prevent their doing any further miſchief at that place. And by another perſon who came to town yeſterday, from the ſame place, we are further informed, that on the 11th inſt. 5 deſerters from the French army, came into fort Edward, and gave out, that there was a mutiny among the French, on account (as they ſay) of the great ſcarcity of proviſions; but as their accounts did not agree with each other, it was thought they were ſent only as ſpies, and were accordingly taken proper care of.

Capt. Phillips, coming in from the Weſt-Indies in the late ſtormy weather, was caſt away upon Cape Cod, the veſſel loſt, but the people and moſt part of her cargo ſaved.

Laſt Saturday night our province ſhip King *George*, Capt. Hallowell, came in from a cruize.

And yeſterday the Capts. Ingraham and Thompſon arrived from Surrinam, and inform, that there had been an inſurrection of the Negroes in that colony, who had deſtroyed 3 plantations, and were continuing their depredations when our informers came away.

And by captain Loring, who arrived here yeſterday from Cape-Fear, we are told, that as he came out, he met with a veſſel in a ſhort paſſage from Portſmouth, in England, the maſter of which told him, that 4 or 5 days before he left Portſmouth, admiral Hawke ſailed on another expedition, but to what place, was an impenetrable ſecret.

A few Days ago a Man was committed to Goal here, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars, and what are commonly called Cobs, which, it is ſaid, are ſo like the true ones, that People may eaſily be deceived, without a careful Inſpection. It is ſaid great Numbers have been put off in the Weſtern Parts of this Province; and alſo in the Neighbouring Provinces. At Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, it is ſaid that many counterfeit Dollars are likewiſe paſſing there, as alſo two Piſtareen Cob Pieces, ſo call'd: The laſt are ſtamped with a Four-Piſtareen Stamp, are made of Pewter, and covered with Leaf-Silver; the Dollars are alſo made of Pewter, and exceedingly well done: the Edges of them ſeem to be cut with a File. The Counterfeits are conſiderably lighter than true ones. This is mentioned to prevent the Unwary being deceived, as ſome of them may perhaps find their Way hither.

We hear that four Men were apprehended and committed to Goal a few Days ago at Sheffield, in the County of Hampſhire, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars, a Number of which, together with their Tools, were found upon them.

NEW-YORK, January 9.

Monday laſt was ſent in here, by Captain Griffiths, in the Snow Revenge, of this Port, the Ship Felicite, Monſ. Amplement, late Maſter, but came in under the Command of Captain Murphey: She was taken on the 5th of December laſt, bound from Canada for Cape-Francois; and has little or no Cargo.

Captain Griffiths has alſo taken Captain Eaſton, in a Rhode-Iſland Sloop, as he lay at Monto-Chriſto, and a Sloop from Cape-Francois, navigated with Spaniards, and cleared for the Bay of Campeachy: The former he ſent to Providence or Jamaica; and the latter he ordered for this Port.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Edward, December 26.

" About eight o'Clock laſt Night, a negligent Soldier ſet Fire to the Garret of a ſmall Barrack here: The Garriſon acted with great Calmneſs and Spirit, and ſoon extinguiſhed the ſame, tho' not without deſtroying that Barrack, and a ſmall Quantity of Stores which were under it."

Extract of a Letter from CHRISTOPHER MILLER, *Commander of the Privateer* True-Briton, *of this Port, to his Owners, dated at* Iſabella-Bay, December 17, 1757.

GENTLEMEN,

" A few Days ago, I had the Pleaſure of writing to you by the Prize Ship Le Caduce, Captain Sleeth, which I took in Company with Captain Iſaac Sears. The 14th Inſtant, I parted with the Ship, and Captain Sears. The 15th, I took this Snow, and having many Priſoners on board, I was obliged to run down to Iſabella-Bay to land them. I now have 70 Men and Boys on board. The Snow came laſt from Quebeck, and has on board 1200 lb. of Gun-powder, 20 Barrels of Oyl, and ſome Lumber. Yeſterday I ſpoke with Captain John Jauncey, of the Hunter, all well on board, but had taken nothing. Five Days ago I left the Hercules and Captain M'Daniel, cruizing between Monto-Chriſto, and the Cape; but the Hercules had met with no Succeſs, tho' they were all well on board.

We hear that Captain Thompſon, in the Privateer Snow Neptune, of this Port, has taken a Veſſel bound from the Miſſiſippi to the French Weſt-Indies; and ranſomed her for 3000 Pieces of Eight.

Major ROGERS came to Town on Saturday laſt, from Albany.------In an Excurſion he lately made, with about 100 Rangers, as far as the Enemy's Poſt at Ticonderoga, on the 17th of December he ſet Fire to and deſtroyed ſundry of their Wood-Piles, Out-Houſes, &c. would alſo have deſtroyed their Battoes, had they not ſecured them in Places improper for the Major to attempt, gave them a fair Opening to come to a Battle, which was not accepted, and at laſt brought off eighteen Head of Cattle, and two Frenchmen Priſoners, the one an inferior Officer.

We hear that two French Deſerters arrived at Fort Edward ſince our laſt; and that many more would follow their Example; but that moſt of the German Troops in the French Garriſons were kept under cloſe Confinement.

From Schoary, on the Mohawks River, we learn by the laſt Letters, That the Inhabitants there had removed the Chief of their Effects to Schenectada, Albany, &c. being in conſtant Dread of an Attack from the Indians at Aqua-

ga, of which they were forewarned by the neighbouring Friend Indians: And that they had applied to General Abercrombie, at Albany, who hesitated not a Minute to order up two Companies to their Assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

The Brig Nancy, Captain Carter, that was overset at Reedy-Island, as mentioned in our last, is got up, and brought to Town; her Cargoe greatly damaged.

We have Advice of a Sloop being seen about six Miles to the Northward of Cape-May, having lost her Boltsprit and Rudder, supposed to be Captain Pine, of this Place, bound in here from St. Martins.

The Captains Clegue, Burrows, and Magee, are arrived at South-Carolina; and Captain Laws at Georgia, from this Port.

By the last Post from New-York, we learn, that two more Prizes were sent in there, but by what Vessels have not heard.

The Privateer Schooner Knowles, Captain Turner, belonging here, of Twelve Carriage Guns, and Sixty-five Men, is hauled off into the Stream, in order to proceed on a Cruize against His Majesty's Enemies.

[*For more News, and new Advertisements, see the next Page.*]

[The New-York Post is not come in.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
Brig Gregg, William Nickell, from Ditto.
Sloop Charming-Molly, John M'Craney, from R. Island.
Brig Industry, William Morton, from Boston.
Schooner Adventure, Ephraim Peirson, from Montserrat.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Friendship, Henry Lewes, for Antigua.
Ship Nancy, Thomas Billings, for Jamaica.
Ship Peak-Bay, Alexander Hamilton, for Ditto.
Ship Concord, William Kirkpatrick, for Antigua.
Snow Boscawen, William Lannon, for Barbados.
Snow Irish-Oak, John Semple, for Newry.
Brig Gregg, William Nickell, for Belfast.

CLEARED.

Schooner Experiment, Th. Alex. Shurlock, to Bermuda.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderson, to Newry.
Ship Speedwell, James Sparks, to Jamaica.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, to St. Christophers.

Just published, and to be Sold by *W. Dunlap*, at the *Post-Office, Philadelphia*. (Price One Shilling.)

THE NEW RULES of His Royal Highness the *Duke of Cumberland*, to be observed in the ARMY. Containing (1.) A Scheme of the *Station* of the several *Officers*, &c. of a Regiment or Battalion, when formed for Firing. (2.) The *Platoon Exercise*. (3.) *Plan* of a *Battalion*.

SUbscriptions for Mr. *Tryon*'s Essay on *Health, long Life, and Happiness*, will continue to be taken in till the 20th of next Month, when the Book will either be committed to the Press, and finished with all possible Expedition, or the Money returned, with Thanks, to such as have discovered a Willingness to promote such a valuable Work by their Subscriptions.

STray'd or stolen, about ten Days since, from the Grounds of James Hamilton, of Bush Hill, in the Northern Liberties, a bright bay Gelding, with a black Mane and Tail; he is upwards of 15 Hands high, between 4 and 5 Years old, has a blaze down his Face, his two hind Legs white, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up said Gelding, and brings him to his Owner, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, with reasonable Charges, or if stolen, Five Pounds, upon Conviction of the Thief.

January 17, 1758. JAMES HAMILTON. †

New-Castle, January 14, 1758.

ON *Tuesday, the 31st Instant, will be sold by publick Vendue, in New-Castle, a dark bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, being the Property of a certain John Whitall, who left the said Mare above three Months ago at the House of the Subscriber, and has not returned since, which will be sold for the Charges of keeping her, for ready Money, by me* WILLIAM SPENCER. ¶

WHITEHEAD and JONATHAN HUMPHREYS,

Scythe-Smiths and Cutlers, at the Sign of the Scythe, the Corner of Market and Fourth-streets, in Philadelphia,

MAkes all Manner of Scythes, Sickles, large Scale Beams, large Screws, Smiths Bellows, Chocolate Mills, Stillards, and all Kinds of Cutlary Ware, at reasonable Rates.

N. B. They have a House and Plantation, containing 100 Acres, on Conestogoe Road, in Blockley, about five Miles from Philadelphia, to lett.

NOW at the Plantation of Derrick Six, in Berks County, near Fort Henry, a grey Mare, with a young Colt, the Mare about six Years old, without any Mark. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

¶ CHRISTIAN MURER.

JAMES HALDAN, Copper-Smith, from New-York, having opened Shop at the Sign of the Still and Golden Tea-Kettle, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut street, makes and sells all Sorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, brewing Coppers, Sugar-boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Pewter and Copper Worms, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew pans, Dutch Ovens, Capuchine Plate-warmers and Tea-kitchens, Tea kettles, sauce-pans, Coffee and Chocolate-pots; and tins and mends all Manner of old Ware of the aforesaid Kinds at the cheapest Rates, will warrant the Goodness and Sufficiency of his Work, and give the best Prices for all Manner of old Copper, Brass, Pewter or Lead.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE OAR, Copper-Smith, are desired to pay their respective Debts to said James Haldan. ⊕

RUN away, on the 10th Instant, from the Subscriber, living between Colebrookdale and Amity Township, in Berks County, a Servant Man, named John Henry Unclebock, by Trade a Toy-maker, above six Feet high, of a pale Complexion, with black Hair, and black Eyes: Had on when he went away, a green Jacket, a blue Ditto, and a Calimanco under Jacket, yellow Linsey-woolsey Breeches, white knit Stockings, and strong double soaled Shoes, with yellow Buckles. Took with him, a Gun, Pistol, and two Pair of white Trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊕ GEORGE ADAM WIDNER.

CAme to the Plantation of JAMES MADDOCK, in the Township of Springfield, Chester County, about the 20th of April last, a dark bay Horse, seems to be about 12 Years old, paces and trots, has no Brand nor Ear mark to be seen. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. §

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY *Servant Girl, who has five Years and nine Months to serve. Enquire at the New Printing Office.* ¶

Philadelphia, January 19. 1758.

WHereas, by a former Advertisement in the publick Papers, there was a Request made by Hussey and Fitzgerald, Taylors (their Partnership being expired) that all Persons indebted to them should make Payment to either of them; and those who had any Demands against said Partnership should bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted by said Hussey and Fitzgerald: Now these are to give Notice to all Persons anywise concerned, that the said William Hussey has fully satisfied said Fitzgerald for all his Right in the said Partnership; therefore all Persons indebted to said Partnership are desired to make Payment to William Hussey; and those who have any Demands against said Partnership to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted and paid by said Hussey; who is removed from the House next to Abraham Taylor's, Esq; in Front street, near Walnut-street, to the House at the Sign of the Hand-and-Shears, next to Mr. John Wood's, Clock and Watch-maker, at the Corner of Chestnut-street, in Front-street, where he continues to follow the Business as usual, and requests the Favour of his former Acquaintance to continue their Friendship, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, WILLIAM HUSSEY. Tbc. 3 Ms.

Philadelphia, 7th First Month, 1758.

LOST in Philadelphia, a black Leather Pocket-book, in which was to the Amount of Thirteen Pounds Five Shillings, amongst which was a remarkable New Castle Twenty Shilling Bill, the Date of the Year and Signers Names almost wore out, pasted on the Back, and wrote on Joseph Morris, and Thomas Morgan. The said Pocket-book is supposed to be clandestinely taken away, and as the above Bill is unpassable, all Persons are desired to take Notice thereof, and secure the Person that may offer it, so as he or she may be brought to Justice, for which Thirty Shillings Reward will be paid by

⊕ JONATHAN NORTON.

WHEREAS James Hunter, formerly a Chapman in this Province, has opened a Shop in Mr. John Crelson's House in Strawberry-alley, between the Signs of the Sugar-loaf and Saddle-tree, near the Market, keeps a neat Assortment of Goods, and proposes to sell on reasonable Terms for ready Money: He will be obliged to all his old Acquaintance, and others, that will favour him with their Custom.

* 5s. Tbc. 6 Ms. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Hunter by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all Persons who have any Demands against him are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Just imported in the Anne, Captain Forten, from Bristol, and in the Mercury, Captain Robinson, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

Caleb Jones, and *Caleb Hewes*,

At their store in Front-street, a little above Market-street, and almost opposite Pewter-Platter-Alley, the following goods, viz.

SHam buck table-knives, buck ditto, bone ditto, cuttoe ditto, pen ditto, burnt bone ditto, spotted horn ditto, scissars, fine coloured thread, hooks and eyes, steel and white metal shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, hard metal buttons, womens steel top'd thimbles, needles, an assortment of horn buttons, gimblets, 4 and half corking pins, 4 l. pins, No. 12 ditto, White's short ditto, an assortment of felt hats, scarlet, crimson, green, and black hair plush, light and black worsted ditto, tandem silesias, 7 8ths wide garlix, 3-qr. dowlas, princes linen, best crown ozenbrigs, brown buckrams, 7-qr. spotted rugs, 9-qr. ditto, 7 qr. blankets, 8 qr. and 9 qr. ditto, fine camblets, broadcloth, mens and womens worsted hose, tapes, breeches patterns, balladine sewing silk, scarf, 3 cord death head buttons, basket ditto, superfine twist. ‡

Philadelphia, December 26. 1757.

MADE his Escape out of the Goal of this City, one William Sharp, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a brown Comelexion, grey Eyes, and long black Hair, tied behind with a black Ribbon, has two Moles and a Scar on the Left-side of his Face, and a Mole on the Right-side of his Nose, and wore, when he made his Escape, a good Beaver Hat, a light grey superfine Brodcloth Coat and Breeches, a black Sattin Jacket, white Cotton Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, with a Pair of cross barred Steel Buckles, plated with Silver, a large black Ribbon and Cravat about his Neck, a ruffled Shirt, a Pair of Locket Buttons, Bristol Stone set in Silver. He took with him a blue Sailor's Jacket, a Check Shirt, and a Pair of light grey Stockings, with which it is imagined he disguised himself. He pretends to understand Physick and Surgery. He inlisted in this City with the Royal Americans, and was sent to Annapolis, from whence he deserted, and is supposed to have been a Convict. Whoever brings the said William Sharp to this Goal, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS JAMES, Goaler.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

Just imported in the Ships Speedwell and Good Intent, from London, and the Ann, from Bristol, and to be sold cheap, for ready Money, or short credit, by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-street, between Market and Chestut-streets,

A LARGE Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the late Partnership of Rhea and Wikoff, are desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber,

Tbctf. JOHN RHEA.

Just imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HASELL,

At his Store, in Front-street, next Door to John Mifflin, Esq;

A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbc.

Imported in the Speedwell, Captain Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

PETER TURNER, junior.

At his House, in Front-street, next Door to Benjamin Chew's, Esq; near the Draw-bridge,

A LARGE Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbc. 3 Ms.

ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of Elias Cotting, Esq; late of Cobanse Bridge, in Cumberland County, deceased, by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, Note of Hand, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscribers: And those that have any Bonds or Bills against said Estate, are desired to bring them in now directly, or by the first Day of May next at farthest, in order that they may be paid by the Subscribers, as far as the said Estate will go; and if none are brought in within the said limited Time, it will be taken for granted that there are none to be brought in against said Estate, and then the Subscribers will proceed to dispose of the said Estate according to the last Will and Testament of said Elias Cotting, Esq; deceased, as far as it will go.* ELISABETH COTTING, *Executrix, and* BENJAMIN MULFORD, *Executor.* ⊕

Philadelphia, January 5. 1758.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that for the future Orphans Courts will be held, for the City and County of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, the first Saturday after the Courts of Quarter Sessions in March, June, September and December.*

By Order of the Court,

JAMES HUMPHREYS. Clerk.

ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of William Donaldson, Innkeeper, late of Darby deceased, either by Bond, Note, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to make speedy Payment, without further Trouble: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled by* MARGARET DONALDSON, *Administratrix, and* ARTHUR DONALDSON, *Administrator.*

N. B. Whereas the usual Business will be continued by the Widow, such Gentlemen as formerly favoured them with their Custom, may depend on having good Entertainment. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, in Blockley Township, about four Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 54 Acres, with a good Stone House and Kitchen, a new Barn and Stable, a thriving Orchard, about 7 or 8 Acres of Meadow, chiefly of Clover and Timothy Grass. Also five Acres of drained Meadow, in the Township of Kingsess, sowed with Timothy-grass Seed, all in good Repair, to be sold together or separate, as may best suit the Purchaser, late the Estate of Isaac Warner, deceased. Any Person inclining to purchase the Plantation and Meadow, or either of them, by applying to Isaac Warner, or James Jones, in Blockley aforesaid, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Decedant, by Bonds, Bills, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands against the same, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, by ISAAC WARNER, and JAMES JONES, Executors. ⊕ 5s. 6W.

To be SOLD by

CORNELIUS BRADFORD, Pewterer,

At the Sign of the Dish, in Second-street, opposite the Sign of the George, Wholesale or Retail, at the most reasonable Rates, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, viz.

DIshes and Plates of all Sizes, Basons, Tankards Quart and Pint Mugs, Porringers, Teapots, Sugar pots Cullenders, Bedpans, Stoolpans, Halfpint and Gill Tumblers, Wine Measures, Saltsellers, Spoons, Milk-pots, Pint and Halfpint Dram Bottles, Slopbowls, Ink-pots, and all Sorts of other Pewter.

Said Bradford makes the best Pewter or Block Tin Worms, of all Sizes, for distilling; also Cranes for Hogsheads or Bottles, and Candle Molds of different Sizes. All Persons may have Pewter mended at a reasonable Price, and Ready Money is given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new. Tbc 3 M.

Lancaster, December 19. 1757.

THIS *Day was committed to the Goal of this County one Margaret Moore, on Suspicion of being a Runaway; she is almost naked, is 26 Years of Age, served Part of her Time in Lancaster, and was sold into Maryland. Her Master is desired to come and take her away in five Weeks from the Date hereof, or else she will be discharged on paying her Fees.*

† *DANIEL DARBY, Goaler.*

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

ALL *Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Nixon, late of Hilltown, in Bucks County Innholder, deceased, are hereby desired to meet, on the Tenth of this instant January, at the late Dwelling-house of the Deceased, and pay off their respective Debts: And those that have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that a Regulation may be made, according to the Value of the said Estate, by me JOHN DAVIES.* ‡

Philadelphia STAGE-WAGGON, and New York STAGE BOAT, perform their Stages twice a Week.

JOHN BUTLER, with his Waggon, sets out on Mondays from his House, at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, and drives the same Day to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tuesdays to Brunswick, and the Passengers and Goods being shifted into the Waggon of Isaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star to Jacob Fitzrandolph's the same Day, where Reuben Fitzrandolph, with a Boat well fitted, will receive them, and take them to New-York that Night. John Butler returning to Philadelphia on Tuesdays with the Passengers and Goods delivered to him by Francis Holman, will again set out for Trenton Ferry on Thursdays, and Francis Holman, &c. will carry his Passengers and Goods, with the same Expedition as above, to New-York. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

STrayed or stolen from Anthony Tate, of Newtown, in Bucks County, in September last, a brown Mare, three Years old, about 14 Hands high, very round bodied, strait small Legs, trots and hand gallops very easy, carries her Head and Neck very well, and had two Shoes on before. Her Marks are as follow, mealy mouth'd, Deer hipp'd, a Blaze on her Forehead, with a small Reach down to her Nose, and her Nose very thick, as if a Lump was on each Side. Whoever takes up and brings said Mare to Anthony Tate aforesaid, or William Hodge, in Philadelphia, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ANTHONY TATE, or WILLIAM HODGE. †

EDMUND MILNE,

Goldsmith, who has for these two Years last past worked and carried on Business for Mr. Charles Dutens, now begs Leave to inform the Publick,

THAT *as said Dutens is gone to the West Indies to reside, he has set up for himself next Door to the Indian King, in Market-street, in the House with Mr. David Barnes, where all Gentlemen and Ladies, who will honour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served in all the Branches as usual, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged by their obliged humble Servant,*

EDMUND MILNE.

N. B. He has a large Quantity of Silver Mould Buttons, fit for Officers Clothes, to dispose of, and likewise gives the best Prices for old Gold and Silver. ¶

WHEREAS *the Partnership of* Jonathan *and* John Mifflin *is near expiring, all Persons indebted to them, by Bond, Bill, Note, or otherwise, are requested to make speedy Payment, or they may expect the most effectual Methods will be taken to oblige those that are delinquent. Said Mifflins have still on Hand sundry wet and dry Goods as usual, which they will sell at reasonable Rates, in order to close their Accounts.* Tbctf.

N. B. A young Negroe Man, that served his Time in this City to a Tanner and Currier, to be hired.

WHEREAS THOMAS CAMPBELL *is now removed from the Corner of Market street to his House in Chestnut street, near the State house, and next to Charles Norris's Esq; gives this further Notice to all Persons indebted to him to make immediate Payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs without any further Notice. Said Campbell has now on hand, a large Assortment of fine fresh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain Cords, Vellom, &c. &c. Likewise a large Assortment of European and India Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates, as he is leaving off Shop keeping.*

T. b. c. t. f. ¶ 5s.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, November 10.

ON the 31st ult. and the 2d and 3d Instant, arrived here the Capts. Colcock, Cheesman, Mitchell and Brooks, from London, all richly laden; and Captain Coats from Cowes. They came out under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, commanded by Captain Innis, from whom they separated some Weeks before: The only Ship yet to arrive here, of this Convoy, is the Indico-Planter, Capt. Jamison.

By these Vessels we have Advice of the Winyah, Capt. Dunn, from London, bound for George-Town, being lost at or near Ramsgate: That the following Vessels from, and for this Port, are to be added to the List of the taken, viz.

A Ship from Hamburg.
The Friendship, Miller, from Poole, re-taken.
The Gertrude, Twist, for Cowes, ransomed.
The Cumberland, Birket, for Cowes.
The Dutchess, Lilly, from Hull.

And that the Sally, Henshaw, from Georgia, for London, was also taken and ransomed: And that two 40 or 50 Gun Ships would be appointed to convoy our Trade home, to sail in March next.

Last Thursday put into this Port, in Distress, the Snow Free-Mason, Captain George Cooke, from Jamaica, bound for Liverpool.

The same Day an Express came to Town from Georgia, with Dispatches from Governor Ellis: By whom we hear, That upwards of 100 Upper and Lower Creeks were come to Savannah, and amongst them the Wolf King, with several other Chiefs.

L'Esperance, the *French* Snow, taken by the *Prince of Orange* Privateer, Captain *Canton*, and brought into this Port about three Weeks ago, is not so rich as was at first reported having only 33,000, instead of 170,000 lb. of Indico on board.

November 24. We have the pleasure to acquaint the publick, that the commissioners for fortifications, are so indefatigable in the discharge of their duty, that the works about this town, (both old and new) are now carrying on with redoubled diligence. Last week about 200 hands were set to work on the fortifications on the land side.

Lieut. Shaw, arrived in town from fort Prince George, at Keeowe, in the Lower-Cherokee's, we hear, has put that fort in an excellent posture of defence, by compleating all the repairs and additions it wanted; and has presented to his Excellency 7 scalps, brought in there by the *Great Warrior of Estatoe*, before he left it. And,

From fort Loudoun, at Tennesee, in the Upper-Cherokee's, we hear, that the *Little-Carpenter* is gone out again with 47 warriors, upon an expedition; and proposed to be out some moons.

'Tis reported that a number of young gentlemen from this province, propose to go to the Northward early the ensuing spring, to serve as a company of volunteers, in the next campaign, at their own expence,--if there should not be occasion to exert their laudable spirit at home.

Dec. 8. Advice has been received, that a French privateer sloop some time since put into St. Augustine to refit; and that she sailed from thence about a fortnight ago, with 110 men, and mounting 14 carriage guns.

Dec. 15. On Sunday last fell down into Rebellion-Road, and early next morning sailed on a cruize, his Majesty's ship the Port-Mahon, (commanded by captain Wallace) which arrived here but a few days before, from Halifax. And about the same time sailed up to Hobcaw, to refit, careen, &c. in order also to cruize, his Majesty's ship the Winchelsea, commanded by John Hale, Esq;

'Tis currently reported, that two Cherokee men, and two women, have been lately killed, supposed by some enemy Indians.

Dec. 22. We hear that Mr. Heiss, the engineer, is gone to Wynyah, to lay out a fort there, which is to be erected forthwith: And that colonel Boquet, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces here, is also gone thither.

We have just received advice, that the sloop George, James Gilchrist, Master, of and for this port, from Barbados, is taken and carried into Martineco.

Major Tullican, of the Royal-American regiment, is set out by land, for New-York.

The privateer schooner Hobcaw, commanded by capt. Clement Lempriere, will sail on a cruize in a few days: This is the third privateer fitted out from this port. And, we hear, that the Prince of Orange's prize snow (formerly the famous grand Diable, of Cape-Francois) is purchased for a privateer, to be fitted out forthwith, and to be commanded by captain Kelly, who brought her in here.

On Thursday last sailed on a Cruize, the Privateer Snow Elizabeth, William Belton Commander.

And this Day the Lyttleton Privateer of this Port, commanded by Capt. Miles Tedar, fell down to Rebellion-Road, to proceed on her Third Cruize.

Our last accounts from Providence, are, that the following Privateers, viz.

The brigt. Hawk, Capt. Wright, of Cape-Fear,
The sloop Fox, Capt. Crew,
The sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Dobbs,
And a snow, Capt. Thompson, all of New-York,

And a sloop, Capt. Hopkins, of Rhode-Island, have lately put in there, and sailed again on their respective cruizes; with the Little Recovery, the Great Recovery and the Speedwell, of that island: And that the first mentioned privateer (the Hawk) 5 days after she left Cape-Fear, had had a severe rencounter with a frigate of 26 guns, against which they discharged 28 broadsides, and had 8 men killed, 16 wounded, and her rigging terribly shattered; and lately another, with a ship of nearly the same force, when she narrowly escaped being taken by the Greenwich and a Frigate.

Last Monday evening arrived here Capt. Hamilton from Glasgow, who was chased all the forenoon by a schooner; which said schooner was seen late in the day, by one of our pilots, laying to about four leagues off.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-street*, *Philadelphia*.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

FOUR Farms in New-Jersey, with the Negroes and Stock; two of the Farms lying in Middlesex County, one in Sussex, and the other in Morris. For Terms, enquire of John Lawrence, in Philadelphia. ⊕

Any Person that has a Negroe Wench to sell that is a good Cook, and can be recommended for her Honesty, may have a good Price for her.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1758.

TO be sold, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on the Third of February next, a new Brick House, Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, situated on the South-side of Walnut-street, adjoining to William Jackson's Lot. The House is 20 Feet front, 25 Feet deep, and 3 Story high; the Kitchen 14 Feet wide, 18 Feet deep, or thereabouts, and three Story high; and the Lot is 20 Feet front, and 47 Feet deep; subject to a Groundrent of Four Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a Year Sterling; there is a good Cellar under the whole. The House and Kitchen are insured, and the Title indisputable. If any Person inclines to purchase before the Day appointed for Sale, he may apply to the Owner, John Elliot, at Kingsess, or to Doctor Farmar, near the Premises, and know the Terms. The Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Afternoon. ‖

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Cauffman, of this City, Shopkeeper, at the Sign of the Black Bear, in Second-street, above Race-street, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to come and pay off their respective Ballances, in two Months from the Date hereof, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs. And those who have any Demands against him, to bring in their Accounts, which shall be immediately paid off, as he intends to leave this Province in the Spring. * *Philadelphia, January* 19, 1758.

Chester-Town, Maryland, January 7, 1758.

TAKEN from a House in Chester-Town, Maryland, a few Days since, a small Silver Watch, with a China Face, the Maker's Name, Thomas Gardner, engraved on a Steel Case, with which the Inside Work is covered. It had, when taken away, a light blue String, with a Key and Compass Seal on it. As the Owner imagines it will probably be sent to Philadelphia for Sale, he will be obliged to the Person that stops it, and gives Notice thereof to the Subscriber, living in said Town, who will reasonably reward for the same. ARTHUR SAVAGE. †

Philadelphia, January 15, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 11th Day of February next, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Widow Jones, the Three Crowns, in Second-street, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, the Life time of Ebenezer Tomlinson in and to a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the North Side of Walnut-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front on the said Street 11 Feet and a half, and in Depth 48 Feet, bounded Westward by a Lot of Edmond Williams, Northward by Ground late of Richard Hill, deceased, Eastward by Ground late Anne Woods, and Southward by Walnut-street aforesaid, late the Estate of the said Ebenezer Tomlinson. And,

BY Virtue of one other Writ to me directed, at the same Time and Place, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a certain yearly Rent Charge, or Sum of Ten Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania, payable on the 11th Day of April yearly, forever, issuing from a certain Lot or Piece of Ground situate in Wicacoa, containing in Breadth North and South 74 Feet, and in Length 140 Feet, it being the Lot built on and improved by Stephen Armit, deceased, and now in the Tenure of John Yeates, late the Estate of Francis Garrigue, and Mary, his Wife: Seized and taken in Execution by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 25th Day of February next, about 2 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a commodious Stone Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, containing one Acre, 3 Quarters, and 20 Perches, being the Ferry-house near the Falls of Schuylkill, to be conveyed to the Purchaser in Fee for ever. And likewise a certain Tract or Parcel of Land adjoining, containing 28 Acres and one Quarter of an Acre, on Lease for the Term of Ninety-nine Years, commencing the 16th Day of May, 1741, with Barn, Stables, Outhouses, a fine young Orchard, and about three Acres and a Quarter of choice Upland Meadow, late the Estate of Francis Garrigues; seized and taken in Execution by

JAMES COULTAS Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1758.

AS very little Notice has been taken of the written Advertisements set up concerning the Payment of the Debts due to Ellis Lewis senior, these are a second time more earnestly to insist, that those who are indebted to him by Lists of Vendues, Bonds, Bills, or otherwise, immediately pay the same to the Subscriber, in whose Possession they are, and is properly impowered to recover the same (said Ellis having moved a considerable Distance from his former Place of Abode) and if Payment be not made by the Fifteenth of February next, such Measures will be taken for the Recovery thereof as the Law directs.

To be sold, the Plantation on which said Ellis lived, in Kennet Township, Chester County, about 3 Miles from Kennet Meeting-house, and one Mile from Robert Lewis's Mill, containing about 400 Acres of very good Land, 150 whereof clear'd, and well improved, with Buildings Meadows and Orchards, and may be divided into two Plantations, it being now rented in that Manner, at Forty-five Pounds per Annum.

Also another Plantation in Bradford Township, Chester County, whereon William Jamieson now lives, about 2 Miles and a half from Bradford Meeting-house, 2 miles off Trimble's Mill, containing upwards of 200 Acres of fresh Land, very good Meadows made, and great Conveniency for making more, and very convenient for erecting any sort of Water works the Country has need of, the main Branch of Brandywine, a never failing Stream, being on one Side the Line of said Tract. Both Tracts are in a healthy Situation, well timbered, and watered both with Springs and Streams; that in Kennet has a good new Barn, 60 by 25 or 30 Feet, with Stables and Cow-houses under the whole, its Quitrent One Shilling Sterling per 100 Acres; and the other a Beaver Skin for 7000. The Titles are indisputable. The Payments will be made easy, on giving good Security. Any Person inclining to purchase, by applying to Joshua Fusey, in Marlborough, or the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, may be fully acquainted as to the Price and Times of Payment. ROBERT LEWIS.

WANTED,

FOR a Gentleman's Plantation, in Barbados, A Person who has been used to the Business of a Grist Mill, more especially a Grist Wind-mill; he will be chiefly employed that Way: At other Times it is expected he will turn his Hand to any Part of the Work (of white Men) that may be wanted in the boiling or distilling House. Any Person of a good Character, who inclines to contract, will hear of very good Encouragement by applying to SAMUEL M'CALL, senior. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Plantation, containing 124 Acres, in good repair, with a Dwelling-house, and a Well near the Door, Barn, Stable, a new Stone Spring house, with a good Spring in it, and an Orchard with a great many grafted Trees; situated in the Township of Lower Dublin, on Bustletown Road, joining Pennypack Creek, Land of Samuel Swift, George Northorp, Joseph Laughlin, and Robert Thomas. Credit will be given, if required. Enquire of THOMAS CADWALADER, or Joseph Sims, in Philadelphia. ¶

CAME to the Plantations of the Subscribers, living in and near Concord, Chester County, in October last, the following Stray Creatures, viz. a black Mare, with some white in her Face, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, has a sucking black Mare Colt with her; a grey Horse, has no Ear-mark, and if branded, very dim; also a young black Mare, thought to be two Years old, with a large Blaze down her Face, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner, or Owners, coming and proving his or their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to Joseph Gilpin, Richard Parks, and Samuel Mendenhall. ¶

Philadelphia, January 16, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Ford, alias Smith, Wife of William Ford, Mariner, has been guilty of many Misdemeanors, and run her said Husband much in Debt; These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. WILLIAM FORD. ⊖

CAME to the Plantation of John Hall, in Oxford, near Frankford, on the Eighth of this instant January, a large dark coloured Horse, shod all round, and has a white Face. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN HALL.

Burlington County, New-Jersey, January 2. 1758.

RUN away from Joseph Burr, a Mulattoe Servant Man, named *Jack*, about 22 Years of Age, goes stooping in his Shoulders: Had on when he went away a new Felt Hat, a great Coat, with Pewter Buttons, strong Shoes, with Strings in them, the rest of his Clothes not well known. He has a Scar on the Right-side of his under Lip. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me JOSEPH BURR. ¶

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

To the *PUBLIC*.

ON Monday, the Ninth Instant, Messieurs DOVE and REILY propose to open a School for the Education of Youth; in which will be taught by Mr. DOVE Greek, Latin, and the English Language, according to the most exact Rules of Grammar, with such an accurate and masculine Pronounciation and Accent as become its Dignity. The best Translations of the best Classics shall be read and explained in the English School, the Beauties and remarkable Passages pointed out, with the Derivation of all Greek or Latin Words, worthy Observation. By Mr. REILY will be taught Writing in all the usual Hands, and Arithmetic in all its Parts, both Vulgar and Decimal.

N. B. Youth may be boarded at Mr. Dove's, with proper Accommodations, as usual. 7 b. c. 6 M.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen desirous to buy or sell Estates, Houses, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be assisted therein by applying to him at his Office in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, where their Business (as usual) will be transacted with the greatest Care, Dispatch and Secrecy. Those who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwise.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessors or Owners of the Deeds relating to such Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At the said Office is transacted, as above, the Notarial Business, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

THE Subscriber, appointed Agent for the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, in the Place of Ebenezer Hopkins deceased, gives this publick Notice to all Persons indebted to said Company for Arrearages of Rent, that if they do not discharge the same on or before the first Day of March next, he will be obliged immediately to sue all Delinquents, agreeable to Orders received from the Trustees, many of the Tenants being largely in arrear, without shewing any Disposition of diminishing the Debt, notwithstanding the Lands are not lett at half as much as they are worth. And whereas an iniquitous Practice has long prevailed among some of the Tenants on different Tracts, of destroying the Timber, and converting it into Lumber of various Sorts, whereby the Land has suffered more than ever it has been by them improved: This therefore is to forewarn all Persons, either Tenants or others, to forbear for the future from meddling with the Timber on said Company's Lands, unless for the necessary Uses of Firewood, Fencing or Repairs on the several Plantations, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the Law directs in that Case. Attendance to receive Rents, or transact any Part of the Company's Business, will be constantly given at my House, almost opposite the Ferry House, in Water-street, near Arch-street, by

8 FRANCIS RAWLE.

Trenton, December 18, 1757.

RUN away last Night, from Robert Rutherford, of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of New-Jersey, an Irish Servant Woman, named Barbary Ager, of a middle Size, takes a great Deal of Snuff, and speaks pretty good English: Had on when she went away, a red and brown Manchester Cotton Gown, a Pair of half worn green Cloth Shoes, with Buckles in them, a half worn black quilted Petticoat, and a striped Linsey under Petticoat. Whoever takes up said Servant Woman, and secures her, so that her Master may have her again, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me. ROBERT RUTHERFORD. *

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in Newlin Township, Chester County, the Plantation whereon he now dwells, containing 300 Acres of Land, 100 thereof cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow in good Order, and as much more may be made, with a Dwelling-house, and a good Frame Barn and other necessary Buildings, and a fine young Orchard thereon, the whole well watered and timbered. Any Person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may know the Terms, by applying to

PHILIP TAYLOR.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Servant Girl's Time, who has four Years to serve. Enquire of Randle Mitchell, in Walnut-street. T. b. c. 4 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 26, 1758. NUMB. 1518.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEDGE and ACADEMY of PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS the neceſſary Expences of this Inſtitution, and Charity Schools, have greatly exhauſted the Monies acquired by former Lotteries, Subſcriptions, and other Donations; and as the Truſtees are intirely ſenſible that no Inſtitution, and Charity Schools, of ſuch extenſive Uſefulneſs, were ever ſupported in any Country without ſome certain Revenue or Endowment, independent of what is paid by the Scholars, and being deſirous, as ſoon as poſſible, to compleat ſuch a Fund as may leave this Inſtitution on a ſure and reputable Foundation, for the Benefit of their Country and Poſterity, they have therefore found themſelves obliged to keep encreaſing their Capital by ſmall and eaſy Lotteries; which Method (while they are left unprovided of that public Support due to Undertakings of ſuch a public Nature) they hope, will be encouraged by all who wiſh well to the Credit and Proſperity of their Country, with which the good Education of Youth, and the Advancement of uſeful Knowledge, are ſo immediately connected.

Number of Prizes.	Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of 1000	is	1000
2	of 750	are	1500
3	of 500	are	1500
4	of 250	are	1000
5	of 200	are	1000
8	of 150	are	1200
12	of 100	are	1200
15	of 75	are	1125
20	of 50	are	1000
35	of 30	are	1050
50	of 20	are	1000
70	of 15	are	1050
100	of 10	are	1000
200	of 8	are	1600
600	of 6	are	3600

1125 Prizes,	First drawn,	40
3875 Blanks.	Laſt drawn,	35
The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,		20
The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,		20
The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 750,		15
The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 750,		15
The Ticket drawn next before the ſecond 750		15
The Ticket drawn next after the ſecond 750,		15
5000 Tickets, at 4 Pieces of Eight each,		20,000

In this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are about three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage; and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on Wedneſday, the third Day of May next, or ſooner, if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize Money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize Money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Joſeph Turner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, Samuel M'Call, junior, Thomas Willing, and Alexander Stedman, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New Printing-Office.

On Thurſday laſt the Earl of Halifax Packet arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, by which we have the following moſt important Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 22.

(Which begins with a Letter from the Pruſſian Army, giving a particular Account of the complete Victory gained by his Pruſſian Majeſty over the French and Imperial Army, commanded by the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghauſen and Soubiſe, which is as follows.)

Extract of a Letter from the Pruſſian Army upon the Unſtrut, in Thuringen, of the 7th of November, 1757.

ON the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in ſeveral Corps, ſome of them at the Diſtance of twenty Leagues aſunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghauſen and Soubiſe were marching up directly to Marſhal Keith, who was then in Leipzig, with ſeven Battalions, the King reſolved that the Army ſhould join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th, and every body thought that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and on the 31ſt, in going thro' Weiſſenfels and Merſeberg, 500 Men were made Priſoners of War.

The Enemy had repaſſed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weiſſenfels, Merſeberg, and Halle; but they were ſoon repaired, and the whole Army having paſſed the River thro' theſe three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening, over-againſt the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was ſpent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, being moſt advanced, were expoſed, and by which the French killed them nine Men.

On the 5th Intelligence was brought, at Nine a Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the riſing Grounds over againſt us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Deſign; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repaſs the Unſtrut: But it was ſoon perceived, that their ſeveral Motions were contradictory to each other. At the ſame Time that ſome of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the riſing Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Roſbach, was ſurrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was ſeen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilſt the reſt was marching back. About Two in in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Diſpoſitions were made with a View to ſurround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In caſe we had been defeated, the Corps poſted over againſt Rederow was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merſeberg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King then took the Reſolution to march up to the Enemy, and attack them.

His Majeſty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Diſpoſition of the Enemy made it neceſſary that it ſhould be the Left Wing. The very Inſtant the Battle was going to begin, his Majeſty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Poſition in Conſequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being ſurrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place aſſigned them, they formed over againſt that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately, the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, ſeveral Regiments of the French coming on with great Reſolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were purſued, for a conſiderable Time, with the greateſt Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afreſh, and gave them ſo thorough a Defeat, that they betook themſelves to Flight in the utmoſt Diſorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilſt the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themſelves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briſkly during this Interval, and did ſome Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the leaſt Intermiſſion, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not ſtand it, nor reſiſt the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. Theſe Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confuſion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Poſition; and having ſoon met with a ſmall riſing Ground, they availed themſelves of it, by planting ſixteen Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encreaſe the Diſorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was exceſſively galled thereby. At Five the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceaſed, and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were purſued as long as there was any Light to diſtinguiſh them by; and it may be ſaid, that the Night alone was the Preſervation of this Army, which was ſo formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkneſs to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repaſs the Unſtrut, which they did on the Morning of the 6th, after a whole Night's March. The King ſet out early in the Morning to purſue them with all his Cavalry, ſupported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry followed them in two Columns. The Enemy had paſſed the Unſtrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became neceſſary to make another, which, however, was ſoon done. The Cavalry paſſed firſt, but could not come up with the Enemy till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckerſberg. It was too late to force them there, and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the neareſt Villages, and to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs our Huſſars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggons, and every Thing in them. This, ſo glorious a Victory, muſt be more agreeable to his Majeſty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of ſo little Blood, our whole Loſs not exceeding 500 in all, killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meincke. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both ſlightly wounded.

If we conſider the Diſpoſition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boaſted that they were 70,000 ſtrong. I believe they were not quite ſo many; but, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not leſs than 50,000 fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the ſeveral Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garriſon of five Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the reſt to Lutzen; and having croſſed the Sala at Weiſſenfels, Merſeberg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of thoſe three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Paſſage, on the 3d of November, over againſt the Enemy, conſiſted only in 25 Battalions, and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfield covered the Baggage, ſo that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but ſix Battalions that had recourſe to the Fire of their Muſquetry, viz. Four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Old Brunſwick, which did Wonders. That Regiment loſt its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loſs of the Enemy cannot yet be aſcertained. It is ſuppoſed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Priſoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongſt them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken 4 more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Priſoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurth, November 7, 1757.

"At One in the Morning of the 30th paſt, we left our Quarters at Stoſſen, and received Orders to repair to Weiſſenfels: The Regiment of Varell marched through the City, and over the Bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two Regiments, viz. Thoſe of Naſſau, and Deux Ponts, and Rechman's of Bavaria, with two Companies of French Grenadiers, remained at Weiſſenfels.

"On the 31ſt, at Five in the Morning, the Pruſſians came and attacked the City: Upon this the whole Army was ordered to aſſemble; but Prince Hilbourghauſen's Quarters, being at Half a League's Diſtance from the City, Prince George of d'Armſtadt commanded in his Abſence, and took every poſſible Method to make Reſiſtance; but it was too late. They were obliged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which had coſt above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to ſecure our Retreat. The Pruſſian Artillery made a terrible Fire, whilſt the two Regiments were paſſing the Bridge. The Regiment of Deux Ponts loſt 4 Officers and 100 private Men upon this Occaſion. The Captains Muncherode and Dames, with two Lieutenants, were among the former. The Loſs of Rechman's Regiment amounted to 200 Men, of whom ſix were Officers. The whole Army continued before the Town, and the Felt Marſhal in his Quarters at Bugerau. In the Night 300 of the Wurtſburg Imperial Regiment, were detached to the Place where the Bridge had been, in order to obſerve the Enemy.

"During the whole Night a Noiſe was heard in the City, occaſioned by the Strokes of Mallets; but it was not diſcovered till break of Day, that two Houſes had been turned into Batteries. As they were not yet finiſhed, we eaſily diſmounted them with our ſix Pieces of Cannon, which were ſent thither; and killed them four Soldiers, and one Workman.

"The Firſt of November, the Fire from the Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten o' Clock, when we began to march towards Merſeberg; the Baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean while the French were reinforced by 20 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the Duc de Broglio.

"The Third of November, we put ourſelves in a Poſture to wait the Enemy; at One in the Afternoon we retreated a League towards Freybourg, where we halted; at Five we were drawn up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced ſlowly towards the Enemy all Night. We were poſted in a Wood on the Right, where we covered ourſelves by felling Trees; and Batteries were placed by the French on the two Eminences, at each End of the Wood. On the Fourth we were in Preſence of the Enemy, and cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Cavalry advanced, but were repulſed by ours, ſuſtained by the Fire of our Artillery. The Enemy's Infantry then moved forwards in three Columns, but were alſo repulſed. On the Fifth the Cannonading began very early in the Morning on both Sides. The Left Wing of the Enemy extended as far as Legen, and their Right to Schorta; and our Army was poſted in the Wood at Waneroda. At Noon, our Army, as well as the French, had Orders to form the Line of Battle, and to march out of the Entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the Enemy, keeping a little however to the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we ſoon found what Kind of a Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had ſent ſome Squadrons towards Merſeberg; but the reſt of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence, which concealed them from us. It muſt be confeſſed, that we fell completely into the Snare. The firſt Line of the French and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a Sudden our Right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briſkly; but, as we had been obliged to advance in ſome Hurry, our Ranks were a little diſordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our Cavalry fled the firſt, upon full Gallop, but our Artillery ſupported us ſome Time longer; at laſt the French fled likewiſe; and being then no longer able to reſiſt the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have loſt all our Baggage and Artillery, and at leaſt 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and paſſing the River at

[*For the Remainder of this Account, &c. ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Paris, Nov. 19. The Minds of the People are so deeply affected with the fatal Affair of the 5th Inst. that even the most moderate can scarce refrain from speaking of the Causes to which this sad Event is attributed.

Prince Soubise seems uncommonly touched with his Misfortune. In his first Letter to the King he expresses himself in the following Manner: 'Sire, I write to you 'in the utmost Despair, your Majesty's Army is intirely 'defeated.'

Nov. 21. Marshal Richelieu flatters himself that he shall soon have his Revenge, and shew all Europe, that tho' the Arms of France were under an indispensable Necessity of yielding some Advantage to the Enemy, on Account of their great Superiority and advantageous Situation, they will be able to support and maintain the illustrious Distinction of Invincible and Victorious, which they have acquired for so many Ages past, and that they will moreover convince their Enemies, that they are unacquainted with what it is to retire, even from the Mouth of a Cannon.

Hague, Nov. 25. His Prussian Majesty, immediately before the late Battle, made a short Speech to his Troops nearly in these Words: 'My dear Friends, the Hour is 'now come, in which, all that is, and all that ought to 'be dear to us, depends upon the Swords which are now 'drawn for the Battle: Time permits me to say but little, 'nor is there Occasion to say much. You know that there 'is no Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Watching, and 'no Danger, that I have not shared with you hitherto, 'and you see me ready to lay down my Life with you, and 'for you. All I ask is the same Pledge of Fidelity and Af'fection that I give; and let me add, not as an Incitement 'to your Courage, but as a Testimony of my own Grati'tude, that from this Hour till we go into Quarters, your 'Pay shall be double. Acquit yourselves like Men, and 'put your Confidence in God.'--------The Effect of this Speech was such as can neither be described nor conceived; the general Emotion burst in an Universal Shout, and the Looks and Demeanour of the Men were animated to a degree little short of Phrensy.

London, December 1.

This Day his Majesty went, with the usual State, to the House of Peers, and opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT would have given Me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you, at the Opening of this Session, that Our Success in carrying on the War had been equal to the Justice of Our Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned in all Times, and which have formerly surmounted so many Difficulties, are not to be abated by some Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour for My Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, may be retrieved. It is My fixt Resolution to apply My utmost Efforts for the Security of My Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of My Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of Our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which I have at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in that View, to adhere to, and encourage My Allies.

For this Cause, I shall decline no Inconveniencies; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire your hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. The late signal Success in Germany has given a happy Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon Us to improve; and in this critical Conjuncture, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that My Good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner, as His Magnanimity and active Zeal for the Common Cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives Me the utmost Concern, that the large Supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the War, have not produced all the good Effects We had Reason to hope for. But I have so great a Reliance on your Wisdom, as not to doubt of your Perseverance. I only desire such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Publick Service; and, to that End, have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful OEconomy shall be used.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have had such ample Experience of the Loyalty and good Affections of My faithful Subjects towards Me, My Family, and Government, in all Circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking Notice of that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common People in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let Me recommend to you to do your Part in discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority. If any Thing shall be found wanting to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your Attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the Defence of all that is dear to Us, as well as for reducing Our Enemies to Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves.

Some Letters from Hanover say, that the Hanoverians are on their March, as well as the other Troops which composed the Army of Observation, making in all 40,000 Men; that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was to command them, and to endeavour to join the King of Prussia, or to give Battle to the French, who first had broke the Convention.

The Hermione, a French Frigate of 36 Guns, bound from Louisbourg to Brest, is taken by the Unicorn Man of War, Capt. Moore, after a smart Engagement of four Hours and a Half: Many we e killed and wounded on both Sides. It is said there were on board the French Ship 40 Men belonging to the Tilbury Man of War, whom they had taken off the Rocks, after the Tilbury was beat to Pieces. The Hermione sailed from Cape-Breton the 2d of November, in Company with 13 Ships of the Line, and 5 Frigates, from which she parted.

The Hussar and Shannon, two of our new-built Fir Ships of 28 Guns each, have fell in with two French Frigates in the Bay of Biscay, sunk one of them, and took the other.

We hear by private Letters from Hamburgh, that as soon as Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has taken upon him the Command of the Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick Forces, he will publish a Manifesto, addressed to the Diet at Ratisbon, containing the Motives on which those Forces have again taken Arms, and will immediately invest Harbourg.

We hear that another Motion will shortly be made in Common-Council, for presenting an Address to his Majesty upon the present Situation of Affairs.

We hear that the Ships that have been built for his Majesty's Service of Fir, are so much approved of on Account of their swift sailing, that it is proposed for the future, to have all the Packets built of that Timber.

Whitehall, December 3. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Robert Rich, Bart. the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Molesworth, and the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, to be Field Marshals of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.

Admiralty Office, December 1

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Hussar, of 28 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound the 28th of November, 1757.

Upon the 19th I joined Company with his Majesty's Ship Unicorn of 28 Guns, and on the 21st we chased two French Ships of War. About Ten at Night, being the Headmost Ship, I passed the Sternmost of the Enemy, (which the Unicorn has taken) but I lost Sight of the Ship I followed about Midnight.

Upon the 23d, in Company with his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin of 24 Guns, we chased a large French Ship, which I got along-side of about eight o'Clock at Night: We had not exchanged above two or three Broadsides when the Dolphin came up. About ten, or a little after, the Enemy lost all his Masts, and sunk with his Colours flying. I judged her to be a Two-Deck Ship, with one Tier of Guns mounted. I could not possibly get a Boat out to save one of his Men, my Lifts, Braces, and Tackles, being all shot away. The Dolphin sent her Boat, but could find nobody. Having 21 Men killed and wounded, our Masts and standing Rigging a good deal damaged, with the Loss of the Mizen Top-mast, and Part of the Top, I judged it proper to return to Port.

Extract of a Letter from Capt Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Falmouth the 22d of November, 1757.

"In the Latitude of 45, 23, on the 22d of this Month, I chased a French Frigate, came up with her, engaged her five Hours, and, after dismasting her, took her. She sailed the second of this Month with the French Fleet from Louisbourg, in Number 22 Ships. She is as fine a Frigate as in the French Service, mounts Twenty-six Thirteen Pounders, and Two Nine-pounders."

Hambourg, Nov. 25. The day before yesterday prince Ferdinand of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle crossed the Elbe on his way to Stade, in order to take upon him the command of the army of observation. We this moment learn from Harbourg, that hostilities have already been committed between a corps of French, and a part of this army.

Hanover, Nov. 25. The Hanoverian troops, and their confederates, finding themselves too much straitned in the space allotted them for their winter quarters, are making dispositions, which shew a design formed to extend their quarters, in spite of all opposition. And as marshal Richelieu is resolved that the convention he concluded, under the guaranty of the king of Denmark, shall be observed, we may expect a very bloody action.

LONDON.

December 3. Yesterday the Right Hon. the House of Lords waited on his Majesty with an humble Address of Thanks for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne. To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer.

'My Lords,

'Nothing could possibly give me greater Satisfaction, 'than this very dutiful and affectionate Address. I hear'tily thank you for it; and make no Doubt, but the Zeal 'and Vigour, which you seasonably express in this critical 'Conjuncture, will have the best Effects both at Home and 'Abroad.'

This Day the Honourable House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their Address.

Yesterday Sir John Ligonier kissed his Majesty's Hand on being created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Salvage.

We hear that a Court-Martial is ordered to be held in a few Days for the Trial of an Officer of Rank.

It is said that the Hanoverians began their March on the 18th ult. the first Column consisting of 3000 Infantry, with 18 light Field Pieces of Nine-Pounders. They were to be joined on the 19th by eight Squadrons of Hessian Cavalry, and five Squadrons of Woltenbuttle, all which form their first Line. We hear they were to be followed by the Remainder of the Army on the 23d.

We hear the Ship sunk in the Engagement with the Hussar, proves to be a 46 Gun Ship.

*** *Tho' we have inserted a great Deal of most material News, yet, had it not been that we were obliged to insert the following Message from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY, *we should have published several other Articles of Importance; but, as we could not help it, we hope our Readers will excuse us, and be satisfied with what they have got till next Week.*

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE taken into Consideration your last Message, not less remarkable for the great Freedom with which you are pleased to treat my Character, than the Strangeness of the Doctrines contained in it, and the weak Arguments brought to support them. In my Message of the Thirteenth Instant, I flattered myself, that I had demonstrated to you and all the World, that your Apprehensions of my having a Design to establish "a new Court of Judicature" (in the Steps taken by me on the late Assembly's Address to remove *William Moore* from his public Offices) were groundless and unjust, and I solemnly disclaimed any such Intention. But, to my great Astonishment, I find a considerable Part of your Message is taken up with trite Questions and Reasonings, tending to shew that I actually had such a Design; and you do not scruple to assert, "that had not your Serjeant at Arms, for a "very high Misdemeanor, arrested the Person intended "to be tried, that Attempt had been fully executed." In this you take upon you to charge me with a direct Falshood.

I should be unworthy indeed of the Commission I have the Honour to bear under his Majesty, tamely to suffer such an Indignity, without thus publickly expressing my Detestation of the Charge, and a just Resentment, with which an honest Heart must necessarily be inspired against the Authors of it. Had any one offered a like Affront to you, Gentlemen, we, no Doubt, should have heard enough of Breach of Privileges; but for ought I know, you may claim a Right of vilifying and abusing your Governors, as one among the many boasted "*Powers and Privileges* "*of the Constitution*" you have lately discovered.

The last Assembly, in their Address against *William Moore*, only desired that I would remove him from his Offices, on a Supposition, I presume, that he was guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge. It is not easy to conceive you could think, Gentlemen, that I would take this Guilt upon Hear-say, nor yet upon a Number of *ex parte* Depositions, taken in the Absence of Mr. *Moore*, who I knew was not heard in his Defence before the House, nor any of his Witnesses examined on his Behalf. It was my Duty to give him and his Accusers a full Hearing Face to Face. I appointed a Day for that Purpose, and from the whole Tenor of my Conduct in that Affair, I am persuaded, that no impartial Person can be induced to think I had any Thing in View but a full Examination of Witnesses, to satisfy my own Conscience whether he was a fit Minister of Justice, and worthy any longer to enjoy the Commission he bore under this Government; without taking such Steps, I might have been deemed *arbitrary* indeed. This is a Method that since my Arrival in this Government I have taken, where Complaints have been made to me against Justices of Peace, one of whom I have actually removed in Consequence of such Enquiry, and is further supported by the Practice of preceding Governors, to the great Ease and Satisfaction of the People, who have repeatedly expressed their Acknowledgments for the Trouble their Governors have taken, and the Justice done the Public in such Cases. Resting therefore under this Persuasion, and a Consciousness of the Rectitude and Sincerity of my own Intentions, I shall take no further Notice of the unprovoked Abuse, and ill Treatment of me, in the first Part of your long Message.

It is very disagreeable to me, Gentlemen, that I am laid under the Necessity of saying so much; I can truly declare, that I met you in Assembly determined to avoid, if possible, any Differences with you; and, notwithstanding the Ignominy with which you have attempted to load me, I still think myself indispensably obliged, so far to suppress my just Indignation, as that it shall have no Influence on my public Conduct with you, or intertere with that Duty I owe His Majesty, and the good People he has been pleased to commit to my Charge.

I have very closely attended to that Part of your Message, wherein you endeavour to manifest my Right, under the Charter and Laws of this Province, to sit "as a Court of Judicature on Impeachments," and am so far from changing my first Opinion, that I am still more confirmed in my Judgment, that such a Power would be usurped in me, and the Act arbitrary in the highest Degree. You agree with me, that, in the Mother Country, the House of Lords, which is the middle State between the King and the Commons, hath the sole inherent Power of trying Impeachments; and that the Legislature of this Province consists of *two Branches*: You then add, that the Governor here may be deemed to supply the Place of a *House of Lords* "*in an inferior Degree*," and contend, "that tho' the Power of trying Impeachments is not ex"pressly, yet it is implicitly, granted to the Governor of "this Province, as a middle State of your Legislature, "and founded in the Nature of your Instructions."

I must confess, Gentlemen, that your Method of Reasoning on this Occasion is very dark and mysterious; a *middle* State in a Legislature consisting of *Two* Estates only, or an *intermediate* Term between *Two* that admit of no *Third*, is to me incomprehensible. Arguments founded on no better Proof than what you may deem might be the Intent of the Charter; forced Constructions, and strained Implications of Powers meant to be granted, will weigh but little with me in a Case so important and interesting as this is, to the Lives and Rights of His Majesty's Subjects. Nay, if the Proprietary Charter was ever so express on this Head, yet it might perhaps with great Reason be questioned, whether, under the Royal Grant, the Proprietaries could subject *Englishmen* to this Mode of Trial, before a single Person, acting at once in the several Characters of a Judge and Jury, so very different from any known to the *British* Constitution. At present, however, there is no Occasion to go into the Discussion of this Point, as you acknowledge that neither by Charter or Law, the Governor has such a Power expressly delegated to him.

But you are pleased to say, that you propose to vest your Governor with the Power of a House of Lords only "in "an inferior Degree." This is a Mode of Expression as unintelligible to me as some of your former ones. The *Power*, Gentlemen, necessary to any Judicature, or public Body as such, is indivisible in its Nature; it cannot be parcelled out into Parts; or if it could, I can hardly look upon you as the Dispensers of it. If a Governor could once persuade himself, that it is necessary for the Safety and Peace of this Province, that he should exercise the Power of a House of Lords in one Case, he may in another; and if you consent to his exercising one Degree of that Power, he may think himself entitled to claim and exercise the Whole; and by this Means may bring all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, before him in the last Instance, as is the Case in the House of Lords, which is the last and highest Court of Judicature in the Kingdom. *Power*, Gentlemen, once granted, is hardly ever to be regained; and should I depart so far from my Duty as to accept the extraordinary Power you now press upon me, or could I think any Governor or single Man would be permitted by the *British* Legislature to enjoy both the Powers of the Crown, and of the House of Lords, in these Colonies, you and your Posterity might, perhaps, long have Reason to repent the Rashness of the Offer. Will it not, Gentlemen, appear very extraordinary in the Eyes of all Men, that you, who have been denying your Governors the constitutional and essential Power of a Voice in the Appropriation of the public Money, and the Right of appointing Militia Officers, should now, all at once, desire to invest me with a Power over the Lives, Liberties and Fortunes of your Constituents, without the Aid of Juries, or the common Proceedings of Justice. Such a Power may be safely invested in so numerous and august a Body as the House of Peers, whose independent Stations and high Characters set them far above Corruption or Party Views: But in

in the Hands of a ſingle Man, Gentlemen, it might prove of ruinous and dreadful Conſequences.

That your Conſtitution is defective in many Reſpects, I ſhall not diſpute with you, but undoubtedly this would not be the Way to mend it. For my Part I have nothing in View but to exerciſe the little Share of Authority it gives me, and to leave its Defects, where it has any, to be amended by the Wiſdom of our Superiors.

The Inſtance you give of a former Aſſembly's being of Opinion, that they had a Right to impeach, and the Governor to judge of ſuch Impeachments, is no better Proof than your own Opinion. It is a Rule, that long Cuſtom and Uſage are the beſt Expoſitors of every Law, and of the Senſe of thoſe who framed it; and, in this Caſe, it is very remarkable, that you do not offer to produce a ſingle Inſtance, ſince the Date of the preſent Charter, where a Governor of this Province has dared to exerciſe the Juriſdiction you offer me, tho' greatly tending to aggrandize himſelf.

On the contrary, I mentioned to you a former Governor of this Province, who had "the Virtue to refuſe a like Offer," and for that Reaſon you fall upon his Memory in the bittereſt Terms of Reproach, declaring him "deſtitute of "every Virtue, Moral, Political, or Religious," and alledging, in Proof thereof, that he was "charged by the Aſ"ſembly with a Behaviour offenſive to God Almighty." If the Charges, Gentlemen, which are made by the Aſſemblies of this Province againſt their Governors could be admitted as any Proof of their Guilt, it has been our Misfortune, that this Province has ſcarcely had an honeſt or good Governor in it. Mr. *Evans*, in all his Writings, ſhews himſelf to have been a Gentleman of Learning; and we know that he was ſupported in this Inſtance by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of an able Council, and a Judge, famous for his Integrity, and his Abilities in the Law. His Meſſages prove that he had *political* Virtues; and whatever you may be pleaſed to alledge to the contrary, the Refuſal mentioned above will ever be an Inſtance of his *moral Virtue*. Almoſt every civilized Nation ſuffer their *Dead* to reſt in Peace: And ſurely, Gentlemen, it may be enough for you that you can uſe an unbounded Freedom in calumniating your *living* Governors, without raking into the Aſhes of thoſe who *are no more*.

But you are pleaſed to remark further, that a Governor's "aſſuming a Power to determine on the Impeach"ments of the Aſſembly, cannot be attended with the "leaſt Inſecurity to the Lives and Liberties of the Peo"ple, but will, on the contrary, be the beſt Means of "bringing to Juſtice thoſe who oppreſs the Subject"---- "A Sheriff, ſay you, may be corrupted, a Jury packed, "a Court who holds their Commiſſions during Pleaſure "may be influenced, but it is unnatural to preſume that "the Repreſentative Body of the People ſhould be par"tial, corrupted, or do Injuſtice." Is it poſſible, Gentlemen, that you, who conſider yourſelves as the Repreſentatives of Freemen and *Engliſhmen*, can be ſerious in theſe Opinions? Can you be really deſirous to deſtroy at once the great Bulwark of *Engliſh* Liberty, and throw an Odium upon Trials by Juries and the Judgment of our Peers, that inеſtimable Privilege, purchaſed and preſerved by our Fathers at ſo great a Price; and which neither ought or can be taken away by implied Conſtructions? If it be unnatural to preſume that the Repreſentative Body of the People, who do not act under the Tie of a particular Oath, ſhould be *partial, corrupted, or do Injuſtice*, is it not yet more unnatural and uncharitable to ſuppoſe, that in any Cauſe depending in a Court of Juſtice, a *Sheriff*, who, as well as yourſelves, in this Province, is elected by the People, *may be corrupted, a Jury*, againſt whom the indulgent Law gives the Party charged every juſt Cauſe of Challenge, *packed, and a Court influenced*, all of whom, it is further to be obſerved, diſcharge their ſeveral Duties under a particular and ſolemn Qualification and Oath? What Man would not rather truſt his Cauſe to a Number of his Neighbours and Equals, choſen and ſworn for that particular Purpoſe, than to any ſtanding Body whatſoever, whoſe Powers may be ſtretched to any Extent, being uncontroulable, and undefined by any expreſs Law?

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, give me Leave to tell you once for all, that I neither will conſent to take upon me the Powers you offer, nor yet to remove Mr. *Moore* from his Offices, without a full Hearing, in order to ſatisfy myſelf of the Truth of the Charges againſt him, agreeable to the Practice of all preceding Governors of this Province, on Complaints exhibited againſt Juſtices of the Peace. It will therefore be in vain for you to ſpend the public Time in any further Debates, or Overtures, on this Head. The late Aſſembly were ſo far from thinking ſuch an Enquiry unreaſonable, that, at my Inſtance, they furniſhed me with Copies of the Petitions and Evidence exhibited in their Houſe againſt him in his Abſence; and it is entirely owing to your ſudden and unexpected Determination of changing the late Aſſembly's Addreſs to remove Mr. *Moore* into Articles of Impeachment, and your Commitment of his Perſon, that Mr. *Moore*, if guilty, is thus long continued in his Commiſſion. Had you permitted the Enquiry I propoſed, to go on, it would have been brought to a Concluſion before now, the Public would have been fully ſatisfied, and a great Deal of Time and Expence ſaved to the Province. What may have been your Motives in this Part of your Conduct, I will not ſay, but muſt confeſs they appear to me very extraordinary.

You are quite miſtaken in aſſerting, that "a former wor"thy Governor of this Province, when he was about to "paſs a Bill of Diſability, required no other Satisfaction of "the Guilt of the Perſon than what he collected from a "Conference with a Committee of Aſſembly." The Council-Books, which have been inſpected on that Occaſion, plainly ſhew, that the Perſon, againſt whom the Bill was preferred, was called before the Governor in Council, the Matter fully heard, and the Governor ſatisfied of the Truth of the Facts ſet forth in the Bill, previous to his paſſing it.

A Governor muſt be made a very inſignificant Perſon indeed, if he was obliged to yield implicit Obedience to the Addreſs of an Aſſembly, which, as you ſay, "may ſometimes be founded on Rumour only," to remove or continue what Officers they think proper, without ſatisfying his own Mind as to the Guilt or Innocence of the Perſons. It is remarkable, that you have formerly put it among the Liſt of your Grievances, that the Judges and Magiſtrates hold their Offices during the Pleaſure of a Governor; and now you deſire that they ſhould hold them during your Pleaſure, and be continued or diſcarded agreeable to your Directions, which muſt be the Caſe, if they are to be removed on your bare Remonſtrance againſt them. My Motive for refuſing the Power of judging on Impeachments, does not ariſe, as you inſinuate, from any Deſire in me to ſcreen Mr. *Moore* from Juſtice; he is a Gentleman with whom I have not the leaſt Acquaintance, nor is he ſo much as perſonally known to me.

You conclude, Gentlemen, by calling on me to "re"dreſs Grievances, to relieve your Fellow Subjects from "*Oppreſſion and Slavery*, to reſtore the Conſtitution, and "then you promiſe that every Thing I can reaſonably aſk "will chearfully be granted me." Gentlemen, if your Conſtituents feel the Weight of any Grievances, I will chearfully join in doing every legal Act in my Station to redreſs them; but beyond the Limits of my juſt Power I never will venture to go. I have neither oppreſſed or enſlaved your Fellow Subjects, or invaded the Conſtitution; when I am convinced of the contrary, I ſhall think it my Duty, independent of any other Conſideration, to exert myſelf by all Means in my Power to apply a Remedy adequate to the Evil.

You will ſuffer me, Gentlemen, to call on you, in my Turn, if *you are that loyal and faithful People* you profeſs to be, "ſollicitous in aſſiſting in the general Defence of "*America*, as well as that of your own particular Pro"vince," to give ſome immediate Proof thereof. Proceed to grant the neceſſary Supplies for the current Year, frame and paſs effectual and conſtitutional Bills to eſtabliſh a Militia, and regulate the *Indian* Trade, attend to the ſeveral weighty public Matters I have repeatedly recommended to you in my former Meſſages, and conſider how unbecoming it is to neglect theſe great Services, and employ yourſelves in new Heats and Diſputes, at a Time when public Danger ſurrounds us on every Side, and our vigilant Enemies, who indeed threaten us with Oppreſſion and Slavery, are every Moment preparing to renew their Cruelties and Barbarities on the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies; and, unleſs Meaſures are ſpeedily taken to defeat their wicked Schemes, may too ſoon accompliſh that Ruin, from which nothing but Union, and a vigorous Exertion of our natural Powers, can ſave us.

January 24, 1758. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

BOSTON, January 2.

Lately returned to Newport from a Cruize, the Privateer Brig King George, Benj. Wanton, Commander: Since the Prize Ship ſent in ſome Months ago, by him, he has taken two Sloops, which they parted with 14 Days before their Arrival.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

The Prize Ship taken by the Privateer Snow Dreadnought, Capt. Willet Taylor, of this Port, as mentioned in No. 281 of the Mercury, came into Harbour on Monday laſt: She is called the Charmont, Monſ. Pruneau, late Maſter, who, with two of his Men were killed in the Engagement, having fought the Privateer two Glaſſes on the Night of the 21ſt of November, and an Hour on the Morning of the 22d; but was at length obliged to ſtrike: Her Loading is chiefly white Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton, with ſome Indigo: She mounted twelve Iron Guns, and forty odd Men; was bound from Cape-Francois for Old-France.

The ſame Day came into Port, the Prize-Ship Le Caduce, taken by the Privateer Brig True-Briton, Captain Chriſtopher Miller, as mentioned in our laſt: She was bound from Quebec for Cape Francois, and has hardly any Cargo on board.

Friday laſt was ſent in here by the Captains Dwight, Dixon and Dobbs, of this Port, a French Dutch Ship, called the Johannah Maria, Londaboom, Maſter; was taken 36 Days ſince, coming out of Leoganne, on her Voyage to Amſterdam.

Next Day was ſent in here alſo, by the Privateer Duke of Marlborough, David Fenton Commander, a French Snow, called the Mary-Anne, Pierre Audabon, late Maſter; which he took on her Paſſage from Louiſbourgh to Cape-Francois, the 18th ult. She belonged to Rochelle, in Old France; her Cargo conſiſts of dry'd Fiſh, Wine, Oyl, &c.

We hear that Captain Dwight, in Company with Capt. Dixon, has taken a Veſſel from Cape-Breton, bound to Hiſpaniola, and ſent her into Jamaica. And,

Captain Dobbs, in the Goldfinch, has taken a Miſſiſippi Man, with Lumber, and ſent him to Jamaica alſo.

The Sloop Succeſs, Captain Hunt, of this Place, was taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Hiſpaniola: She was bound to Jamaica, from hence, and was 60 Days out when taken.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

By private Letters from London we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the People of England were much chagrined at their Diſappointment from the grand Armament in America, and the Loſing of Fort William Henry, but much more ſo, when they heard of the Miſcarriage of our late ſecret Expedition; that, however, upon Mr. Pitt's giving Aſſurances that His Majeſty was reſolved to make a ſtrict Enquiry into the Cauſe of the Failure of that Expedition, they ſeemed to be ſatisfied: That His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland had reſigned all His Commiſſions in the Army, but that it was thought he would ſoon be made Lord High Admiral of England: That the Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen were ſailed, with a ſtrong Fleet, to cruize on the French Coaſt, in order to intercept the French Men of War from Louiſbourg, and the Weſt-India Fleet, which was daily expected; and that above Seventy Privateers were alſo cruizing for their Merchantmen: That Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, with eight Line of Battle Ships, were arrived at Spithead from America: That four Tranſports from Halifax for London foundered at Sea: That Admiral Vernon was dead: That upwards of Thirty more Men of War were ordered to be fitted out for the Sea with the utmoſt Expedition: That Lord Duplin was appointed firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations: That a Draught of ſeveral hundred Men, for America, was ordered to be made out of the Regiments in Great-Britain: That the moſt heroic King of Pruſſia was determined to harraſs the French and Auſtrians with a Winter's Campaign, and for that Purpoſe had ordered 150,000 Flannel Jackets to be made in England, and ſent him: That Francis Blake Delaval, Eſq; was ſaid to be appointed Governor of New-York: And that the Harriot Packet, Captain Bonnell, was arrived at Falmouth from New-York, and had had an Engagement with a French Privateer, in which five of his Men were wounded. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Eſq; our late Governor, went to England in this Packet.

Captain Duncan, from this Port for London, is ſafe arrived there; and by a Letter received by the Packet, there is Reaſon to believe that Captain Nuttle, alſo from this Harbour, is arrived at Liverpool.

A Letter from London, dated the Tenth or Twelfth of November, mentions, that the Captains Marſden and Finglaſs were to ſail ſoon for this Place.

Captain Montgomery, from Jamaica, informs us, that off Cape Nichola he was brought to by one of our Men of War, and told, that Admiral Coates's Squadron had fallen in with a French Fleet, and had taken two large Men of War, and drove a Frigate aſhore, which was deſtroyed; and that they had likewiſe taken three French Privateers, and twelve Sail of Merchantmen. Three Privateers, belonging to New-York, were with our Ships when they engaged the French.

A Brig for New-York, the Maſter's Name Richards, or Richardſon, ſailed with Captain Montgomery, but ſome Accident happening to her, ſhe put back again: And the Packet from Jamaica for London was alſo in Company with him, but, loſing her Maſts, ſhe returned likewiſe.

Captain Hubbard, for Jamaica from this Place, was taken by a French Privateer, but afterwards retaken, and carried into that Iſland.

Captain Spence, from this Place, is arrived at Jamaica.

Captain Dunn, from Barbados, ſpoke with a Snow bound in here from St. Chriſtophers, off the Capes of Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, December 30, 1757:

"A few Days ago the Privateer Sloop Collector, of this Iſland, returned here from a ſhort Cruize to Windward, and brought in with her a French Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martineco, of ſix Carriage, and eight Swivel Guns; had been out but ſix Days, and no Succeſs.

"The 27th Inſtant His Majeſty's Ship Falkland, Captain Drake, came in from a Cruize, and brought with him another Privateer Schooner, of four Carriage, and four Swivel Guns; ſhe belonged to Guadaloupe, had been out five Days, and had taken nothing.

"The Captains of theſe Schooners ſay, there is ſcarce a Day but Prizes are ſent into theſe Ports; which Account is confirmed by a Dutch Flag of Truce, that arrived here very lately with Engliſh Priſoners, who all agree, that a great many of our Veſſels have of late been carried into Martineco and Guadaloupe, but have forgot the Maſters and Veſſels Names."

The Underwriters on the Ship Carington, of this Port, have made Captain Appowen a handſome Preſent for ſo bravely defending the ſaid Ship againſt four French Privateers, in his Paſſage to Barbados.

We hear from different Perſons, who are lately returned from Canada, that about the Middle of September laſt, they ſaw Iſrael and Gabriel Eckerling, two of the Dumplers, who lately lived, as Hermits, in the Allegheny Mountains, near the Monongahela, with their Man Robert, in Priſon at Quebec, where they ſuffered for want of neceſſary Food and Cloathing. They were taken from their Settlement by ſome French Indians, and were carried to Fort Duqueſne, from whence they travelled 700 Miles to Quebec. By which Account it plainly appears, that the Suſpicion which had prevailed againſt them, as tho' they were Spies in the French Intereſt, on Account of their having remained ſo long unmoleſted, was quite groundleſs.

As ſeveral *Two Shilling* Bills, of this Province, have lately appeared altered to *Ten Shilling* Bills, this may ſerve as a Caution to the Public againſt them. They are dated *January* 1756.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally, Thomas Rimmer, from Madeira.
Schooner Two-Brothers, Francis Rodgers, from Boſton.
Ship Delahanty, James Blair, from New-York.
Sloop Tryall, Stephen Chaſe, from York, in N. England.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, from Jamaica.
Ship Charming-Polly, Henry Dunn, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Induſtry, William Morton, for Boſton.
Ship Prince-William, A. M'Ilvaine, for Londonderry.
Sloop Mayflower, John Murray, for New-Providence.
Brig Jamaica-Packet, James Reed for Jamaica.
Sloop Priſcilla, John Campbell, for South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Snow William, John Derumple, to Londonderry.
Sloop Charming-Molly, John M'Craney, to Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Jamaica-Packet, James Reed, to Jamaica.

To be SOLD by

WILLING and MORRIS,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

BARBADOS Rum, Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, Claret, Muſcovado Sugar, Piemento or Allſpice, Anchors and Sailcloth, a few Boxes of Cambricks, and an Aſſortment of Silks, &c. &c. Tbc 3 M.

This Day will be publiſhed, and ſold by JAMES CHATTIN, *at the Neweſt Printing Office, on the South-ſide of the* Jerſey *Market* (Price Sixpence)

THE great SCOTS PROPHET; or ſome *remarkable Paſſages* of the LIFE and DEATH of Mr. *Alexander Peden*, late Miniſter of the Goſpel at *New Glenluce*, in *Galloway*; ſingular for Piety, Zeal and Faithfulneſs, but eſpecially who exceeded moſt to be heard of in our late Ages in that Gift of FORESEEING of Events, and FORETELLING what was to befal the Church and Nations of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, particular Families and Perſons, and of his own Life and Death.

At the above Place may be had BROWN PAPER, and Fullers and Bonnet PASTEBOARDS. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Springfield Townſhip, Philadelphia County, the Beginning of November laſt, two Horſes, one brown, and the other bay, branded on the near fore Shoulder; the owner coming to ſaid Plantation, deſcribing their other Marks, and paying Charges, may have them again. ELIAS HARMER. ¶

CAme to the Plantation of Stephen Carpenter, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, on the 20th of July laſt, a brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, paces and trots, her two near Feet white, and a bay Colt with her, has a large Star in its Forehead. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. STEPHEN CARPENTER. ⊙

Freybourg, arrived at Eckertberg at Six a Clock in the Morning. At Two o' Clock in the Afternoon the Felt Marſhal and Prince George joined us. They had hardly ſat down to Dinner but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briſkly; and as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at laſt at Erfurth, where we now are in Want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now eight Days ſince our Men have had Bread; they have lived upon Turnips and Radiſhes, which they dug out of the Earth."

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.

"It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and diſperſed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freybourg. The Prince of Deſſau purſues the one, and the King in Perſon the other. There have been brought to Merſeberg above 5000 Priſoners, beſides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

"The Army of the Empire has loſt Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle Drums, Colours and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglio, died Yeſterday of his Wounds at Merſeberg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed ſolely to the injudicious Diſpoſitions of the two Commanders; and it is aſſured, that for two Days the Army had not had a Morſel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yeſterday at Eckerſberg. Poſterity will never believe, that, at moſt, Eighteen Thouſand Pruſſians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thouſand Men. Laſt Night Three Hundred Waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiſs, who are in great Diſtreſs for want of a ſufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merſeberg, that the Number of Priſoners amount already to Ten Thouſand. The Peaſants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Reſentment of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French. They add further, that the Victors have taken in all One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth."

LONDON.

November 22. After the Battle of the 5th Inſtant, the King of Pruſſia ordered his Troops to put Cockades in their Hats, as an Emblem of their being Supporters and Defenders of the Proteſtant Cauſe.

The Court of Enquiry have made a Report to the King greatly to the Diſcredit of the Land General Officers.

Marſhal Keith made the following remarkable Anſwer to the French General's Demand of ſurrendering Leipſic: "Sir, let your Maſter know, that I am by Birth a Scotſman; by Inclination, as well as Duty, a Pruſſian; and ſhall defend the Town in ſuch a Manner, that neither the Country which gave me Birth, nor that which has adopted me, ſhall be aſhamed of me: The King, my Maſter, has ordered me to defend it to the laſt Extremity; and he ſhall be obeyed."

Bruſſels, Nov. 18. Marſhal Richelieu having foreſeen the Battle of the 5th, in which it is too true that the Allied Armies have been repulſed, had aſſembled 60 Battalions, and 64 Squadrons, to join and ſuſtain the Army of the Prince de Soubiſe. By the lateſt Accounts from that Army we learn that it was re-aſſembled, and at the Diſtance of 12 Leagues (i. e. three Marches) from the Enemy: And Marſhal Richelieu put in March the 6th to meet the Prince de Soubiſe.

Letters from Weſtphalia adviſe, that the Hanoverian Troops had paſſed the Elbe, and that thoſe of Heſſe and Brunſwick are alſo in March to paſs that River; which occaſions various Conjectures.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. Laſt Night a Meſſenger arrived from the King of Pruſſia, and, by the Account he brings, the Victory ſeems to be greater than could be imagined; for he ſays, if the Battle had continued two Hours longer, there would hardly have been a Frenchman left, as they fell before the Pruſſians Fire like Swallows, the Soldiers ſparing no body.

By private Letters from Germany there is poſitive Advice of the Death of the Elector of Mentz.

The Pruſſians have taken ſince their Engagement with the French, &c. 15,000 Stand of Arms; and the Churches in Leipſic, and other Places in Saxony, are filled with Priſoners, who are almoſt ſtarved with Hunger, having been in want of Bread for ſome Days before the Action.

It is confidently reported that three certain Officers are diſmantled of all Military Honours and Employments.

The following Articles are publickly handed about in Manuſcript.

'1. That the firſt Cauſe of the Failure of the Expedition ſeemed to be the not taking or attacking Fort Fouras.

'2. It was practicable to land.

'3. No Difference in the Situation of Rochefort, contrary to the Intelligence given to the K.

'4. The Councils of the 23th and 28th contradictory.

'5. It does not appear there were any Troops or Batteries to prevent their Landing.'

'Tis whiſpered that an extraordinary Addreſs of an uncommon Nature was ſome Days ago laid before his ****.——A little Time will declare the Conſequences.

The Phœnix Privateer of Jerſey, has taken a new French Frigate, going from Dunkirk to Breſt, with only four Guns mounted, but Ports for 16, and only 46 Men. She came out in Company with three more, one of which mounted 18 Guns, which overſet, and all the Crew periſhed. The above Privateer has alſo retaken a Snow from Virginia, with 420 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and carried her into Jerſey.

Lieut. Edwards, of the Tartar, Captain Lockhart, is appointed to the Command of the Favourite Sloop of War.

The Tartar's Prize Privateer, Captain William Watkins, is returned to Briſtol from a Cruize. The firſt Lieutenant is Priſoner on board, for plundering a Spaniſh Ship bound from London to Barcelona, and will be delivered up to publick Juſtice for the Crime.

It is aſſured, that a conſiderable Body of the Hanoverian Army is marched for Harbourg, and the Soldiers are determined no longer to bear the Inſults of the French, who would gaſconade it on the World, that they are the moſt polite Enemy, bu ttheir Behaviour every Hour proves the contrary, for they have broke their Words in every Reſpect, if the private Letters may be depended on.

Capt. Lockhart, of his Majeſty's Ship Tartar, hath ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by taking many French Privateers, that the two public Companies of Inſurance, the Underwriters, and Merchants of London, have actually ordered a rich Piece of Plate, of the Value of 200 Pounds, to be preſented him as ſoon as he comes to London, in Gratitude for the ſignal Service he has done to the Trade of this Kingdom. The Preſent conſiſts of a maſſy gadrooned Silver Table, ſupporting a handſome Cup and Cover, both of exquiſite Workmanſhip.

Paris, Nov. 14. The King has ſent Orders to his Miniſters at foreign Courts, to contradict openly the Reports that have been ſpread of a Suſpenſion of Arms between Marſhal Richelieu's Army and the Pruſſian Troops. The King of Pruſſia did indeed cauſe Overtures to be made on this Head, but they were rejected, becauſe our Court, invariable in its Principles of Equity and Fidelity, will liſten to none but with the Conſent of its Allies.

Hanover, Nov. 15. We have as yet received no other Account of the Action of the 5th, than what is contained in a Letter written from Gottingen on the 10th Inſtant, to a Gentleman of this City, which is as follows: "You are very happy, Sir, to be at your Eaſe at Hanover, while we are quite otherwiſe here.

"The Army of the Empire is juſt now routed, and that which was under the Orders of the Prince de Soubiſe has ſhared the ſame Fate. All they were able to do was to ſave their Military Cheſt, and the heavy Baggage of the Generals, which are ſafely arrived here under the Eſcort of 300 Horſe, and 1500 Foot, the unhappy Remains of 12 Regiments that have been hewn in Pieces, and from which they were detached a little before the Action. The French acknowledge that four Brigades of the Prince de Soubiſe's Army were killed in the Field. The Troops of the Circles, who could not ſtand the hot Fire of the Pruſſians, broke, and fell back upon the French, and greatly contributed to their Defeat. It is ſaid, that ſoon after the Battle the Pruſſian Army was ſtronger by 2000 Men than before it. Mr. -------- juſt now tells me, that we ſhall ſoon have the Prince de Soubiſe here in Perſon. In ſhort, every Thing here is in the utmoſt Confuſion. Our Houſes, not excepting thoſe of the Magiſtrates and Profeſſors, are full of the Runaways."

Magdebourg, Nov. 15. Amongſt the officers made priſoners in the late battle and purſuit, are, the prince of Rohan, and the count de Revel, who are both dead of their wounds; the marquiſſes de Cuſtrine and de Rouge, field marſhals, the former wounded; the chevalier d'Ailly, field marſhal; the duke de Beauvilliers, wounded; the marquis de Salluces, and the Duke de Coſſe, wounded; the viſcount Choiſeul, and the counts de Duras and Salluces, beſides ſeveral more general officers. On the 7th there had already been 2995 ſoldiers, and 440 officers, conducted to Merſeberg; and on the evening of that day upwards of 1500 more priſoners were brought in.

Hanover, Nov. 19. 'Tis pretended that the army of obſervation is aſſembled again, and already in motion, and that general Ligonier is to be its commander in chief. If all this proves true, we may expect very bloody work in theſe quarters.

LONDON.

November 26. Some private letters by this Dutch mail ſay, that the Swediſh army has been defeated by the Pruſſians, but we ſuppoſe this news may be premature; in a poſt or two more we ſhall probably hear of their being defeated, or elſe ſaving themſelves by a timely retreat.

We hear that ſome officers of the army have reſigned.

The Cheſter, of 50 guns, now at Plymouth, is fitting out with all ſpeed to go to the mouth of Milford-haven, where ſhe is to lie as a floating caſtle, or battery, to guard that harbour, and to give ſhelter to our trade from the enemy's privateers.

It is reported that the Algerines have declared war againſt the French, and that they have taken 18 ſail of their merchant ſhips.

The report of the board of enquiry into the conduct of the late expedition, we hear, is to be laid before both houſes of parliament.

In a private letter from Bruſſels it is written, that the French king had taken a reſolution to open the next campaign in Germany in perſon.

They continue to preſs as vigorouſly as ever, in order to man ſix ſhips of the line, which will be ready for the ſea in leſs than three weeks, from Chatham and Portſmouth.

After the late victory, the Pruſſians found in one of the enemy's magazines a great number of croſſes of the order of St. Lewis, which the prince de Soubiſe, by a ſpecial meſſage to the king of Pruſſia, deſired might be returned; but his Pruſſian majeſty ſent for anſwer, that as the French king had deſigned thoſe marks of diſtinction for the troops who beſt deſerved them, he thought none had ſo good a right to them as his own.

By letters received yeſterday from Magdebourg there are accounts, that the Auſtrian troops having formed a ſcheme to ſurround the prince of Bevern's army in Sileſia, that general taking the advantage of the ground, gained a compleat victory, and drove the Auſtrians out of the principality of Sileſia.

We are aſſured that the French have loſt more than 100,000 men ſince their firſt entering Germany in June laſt.

Letters from the prince of Bevern's army adviſe, that the garriſon of Schweidnitz has made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, in one of which they killed no leſs than 700 Auſtrians, and made 250 Priſoners.

We hear that the indefatigable king of Pruſſia immediately after his victory over the combined army, gave proper orders for a warm purſuit, and ſtept himſelf into a poſt chaiſe, and drove to Pomerania, to lead the army under marſhal Lehwald againſt the Swedes, of whom we hope ſoon to have a very good account, eſpecially as the Swediſh general Sternberg ſeems to be under great apprehenſions.

Plymouth, Nov. 25. Laſt Wedneſday the brave captain Lockhart, of the Tartar man of war, was preſented with the freedom of this town in a ſilver box.

Hague, November 25. Laſt Night we received Advice, that the Town of Schweidnitz (a very ſtrong City of Germany, in Bohemia, in the Dukedom of Sileſia, the M. of a D. ſub. to the King of Pruſſia, and famous for a Battle in 1642) was taken on the 12th Inſtant, after a general Aſſault had been given the Day before, in which the Garriſon behaved incomparably well; and the Governor only capitulated at Noon the next Day, behind the Entrenchments he had made upon the Great Market Place.

By our laſt Letters from Dreſden, the King of Pruſſia arrived there on the 17th Inſtant, with ten Battalions. The Day before his Pruſſian Majeſty arrived there the Queen of Poland died ſuddenly of a Fit of an Apoplexy. The Execution Army of the Empire (at leaſt as much as remains of it) is ſeparated from the French, and retired towards Bamberg in Franconia.

St. James's, November 28.

This Day Major Grant, Aid de Camp to his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived from the Pruſſian Army in Saxony, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to his Majeſty in a private Audience.

LONDON.

November 29. They write from Amſterdam, that Marſhal Richelieu having been acquainted that the Hanoverians and Heſſians were aſſembling with their Artillery and Baggage, ſent them Word, that if they did not deſiſt, he would lay waſte the whole Country; upon which the Hanoverians diſpatched an Expreſs to the King of Pruſſia, who returned for Anſwer to Marſhal Richelieu, that upon the firſt Advice of his beginning to put his Threats in Execution, which were contrary to the Rules of War, he would hang up every French Priſoner he at preſent had, and all thoſe he hereafter might have, without Diſtinction.

It is obſerved that the Hanoverians and Heſſians are aſſembled, and have a large train of artillery, and every thing neceſſary, as if going to begin a campaign. This has certainly put the French into a very great alarm, and ſeveral Expreſſes have been ſent to Verſailles, for orders how to proceed in this critical Affair; in the mean while marſhal Richelieu is aſſembling his army, and making ready for whatever may be the inſtructions he ſhall receive.

The above news is confirmed by major Grant, with this addition, that the combined army are 40,000 men, and that the king of Pruſſia has already named prince Ferdinand of Bevern to command them.

Extract from a Letter ſent by an Officer in the Pruſſian Service, to his Friend in London, dated Nov. 6.

"By the time this arrives I doubt not but you will have heard of the victory gained yeſterday by his majeſty.——There is one circumſtance that carries the appearance of our having to combat only with a parcel of Petit Maitres, which is our taking amongſt the ſpoil above 12000 muffs, procured I ſuppoſe to keep the gentlemen from ſuffering by the inclement winter air of our German climate; but, I aſſure you, they acquitted themſelves in ſuch a manner as belied their appearance; for ſeveral French officers moſt heroically refuſed quarters, and killed ſeveral of their own men, in driving them back when retiring."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, dated Nov. 22.

"The report is univerſal here, not only that prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick will take the command of the Hanoverian Troops, and of the allied army, but alſo that his highneſs is expected here this day or to-morrow, in order to paſs the Elbe at Blankenſee, in his way to that army. The Hanoverian regiments, which had hitherto encamped at Winſen, are marched back towards Harbourg, in order to join the main body of the army. They had already ſtopped ſome waggons laden with wood, for the uſe of the French garriſon of Harbourg; and this is looked upon as a renewal of hoſtilities. In the mean while the duke de Richelieu's army, near Zell, conſiſts already of 30,000 men; and on the other hand, a Pruſſian huſſar regiment is arrived in the neighbourhood of Dennenburg, in order to ſecure the communication by poſt between that City and Berlin."

His Pruſſian majeſty, on the night after the battle of the 5th inſtant, began the purſuit, but having been up the whole night before, he ſuddenly made a ſtop at a boor's cottage, and alighting from his horſe, ſaid to his attendants, Nature has now demands upon me that I can no longer reſiſt; ſtay but a few hours, and we will ſee the enemy in the morning. They then brought him a hurdle and a truſs of ſtraw, on which he lay down, and inſtantly fell aſleep. In three hours he awaked, took ſome refreſhment while his guards repoſed themſelves, and then continued the purſuit with the utmoſt alacrity.

[*For more News return to the Second Page.*]

CAME to the Plantation of Robert Curry, in Norrington, on the Ninth of this inſtant January, a ſorrel Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, a natural Trotter, about thirteen Hands high. The Owner is deſired to come and take her away, paying the Charges. ROBERT CURRY.

New-Caſtle, January 14, 1758.

ON *Tueſday, the* 31ſt *Inſtant, will be ſold by publick Vendue, in New-Caſtle, a dark bay Mare, about* 14 *Hands high, being the Property of a certain John Whitall, who left the ſaid Mare above three Months ago at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, and has not returned ſince, which will be ſold for the Charges of keeping her, for ready Money, by me* WILLIAM SPENCER.

LOST, or exchanged at John Biddle's, at the Indian King in Philadelphia, in September laſt, a ſuperfine Drab Great Coat, the Collar lined with light coloured Velvet, and the Sleeves lined with glazed Linen. Whoever brings the ſaid Great Coat to ſaid Biddle's, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by ISAAC WEBSTER.

RUN away on the 6th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Miles Fitzpatrick, about 21 Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Snuff coloured Coat, a ſtriped Jacket, half worn Hat, and dark coloured Stockings. He has a Lump on his Right Side like a Bladder. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A *NEW two Story Houſe,* 30 *Feet by* 25, *four Rooms on a Floor, compleatly finiſhed, with a Cellar under the whole, has four Fire places, with a good Kitchen, and Stable that will hold* 16 *Horſes, and three Load of Hay over Head, and a Quarter of an Acre of Land, ſituated in Kingſbury, by Trenton, near the Mill, ſuitable for a Merchant, or Tavern. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living near Allen-town, in Monmouth County.* ELISHA LAWRENCE.

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